SATURDAY NIGHT

APRIL 4, 1950

©John Steele

DECORATORS DEBATE: *Deacon and Irvine. See "Home Seers."*

HALIFAX: NORTH ATLANTIC MATRON

See Page Eight

10¢

A Bold Move for Peace - Willson Woodside
Markets Don't Just Happen - Michael Young
The Man on Page Six - J. E. Middleton

Studebaker Champion 2-door sedan

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

A "FIRST" for SN in luring Simpson's Tom Deacon and Eaton's Herbert Irvine before the camera—together. These top Canadian interior decorators are in their early forties; both married to Canadians born south of the equator. Deacon has three young sons; Irvine's son is 15 months old. Deacon is English-born; Irvine is a fourth generation Canadian on one side of his family and a fifth generation on the other. As with all good interior decorators, they base their decorating views on sound good sense.

There's no magic formula in their business. So for what they—and other interior decorators across the country—have to say on the subject, please turn to Page 25.—*Photo by John Steele.*

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LETTERS

More Padlocks

YOUR EDITORIAL Quebec and Lewd Pictures (SN Mar. 14) fails to point out the potential dangers of Mr. Duplessis' new law on "immoral illustrations."

The fact is that the legislation is not only aimed at illustrations. In Mr. Duplessis' own words: "There can be illustrations by words as well as by drawings or photographs." (*Montreal Star*, March 8).

Consider the possibilities of the law: SN's films column, one of these days, may contain a photograph of some actress in a scant bathing suit. Simultaneously, Mr. Sandwell may decide to attack the *Union Nationale* boss on a civil liberties' issue. Under the circumstances, Mr. Duplessis' provincial police could seize copies of SN—*only for the bathing beauty picture, of course.*

To SN readers in Western Canada, this possibility may appear highly remote. We who live in Quebec know otherwise. . . .

Montreal, PQ. DAVID LUCE

Victoria and Gladstone

MY CONGRATULATIONS to Mary Lowrey Ross for her many excellent and readable articles. The "Lighter Side" entitled "Disputed Monument" (SN Feb. 28) was one of her best.

Having lived during the latter part of Queen Victoria's reign, I can remember some of her sayings to her prime ministers which portrayed her as a monarch jealous of her high position. In an interview with Gladstone, she once said: "I wish you to remember I am the Queen of England." He replied: "I acknowledge the very high position of your majesty, but I wish you to know that I represent the people of England."

Vancouver, BC. T. FRANK PATERSON

The Guild and the CP

EDDIE SIMON'S statement (Letters, SN Mar. 14) that CP doesn't care how staffers vote politically is quite true. Free will makes for a healthy diversity.

How a man votes is quite a different thing from seeing him transform his personal conviction as an individual into a stated ideological obligation to a union in which membership is a condition of his work.

One of the things that makes the American Newspaper Guild difficult to visualize as a reasonable organization for CP is that practical aims and objects (such as collective bargaining, salaries and working conditions) are interwoven with ideological aims and objects. This seems to some of us at odds with the whole atmosphere of objectivity we strive for.

One of the sections of the Guild's constitution says:

"Locals shall do all in their power to strengthen the labor movement in their respective areas."

Let me ask Messrs. Simon, Gardner and Crissey these questions:

How can they justify an association of newspapermen setting themselves up to forward the interests of one particular group among the many whose activities—often controversial—it is their job to report?

While one hand is on record as engaged in forwarding special interests, can you expect as a right, public confidence in what you are doing with the other?

In connection with Mr. Gardner's reference to the (British) National Union of Journalists, perhaps he will accept a correction. It does *not* support the Labor Party, but is affiliated with the Trades Union Congress, which does. And at its next Annual Meeting of Delegates at Bath in April, the NUJ will deal with motions from some 16 branches calling for a ballot on disaffiliation because of that fact.

Toronto, Ont. CHARLES BRUCE

Only 8,000

AS a "chip-on-the-shoulder" Vancouverite may I be the first to point out that SATURDAY NIGHT and 20,000 Chinamen *can* be wrong. Our City Assessment Department says that 8,000 would be a more approximately correct figure for the Chinese population.

Vancouver, B.C. WILLIAM HARRIS

■ *We bow to the authority of our correspondent's statistic.*

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December 31, 1949

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Preferred Stocks	110,500.00
Common Stocks	1,454,000.00
Stocks of Subsidiaries	11,590,171.17
Real Estate	200,326.08
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old)	6,853,796.13
Accrued Interest and Miscellaneous Assets	717,659.72
Total Admitted Assets	$64,170,480.37
On Deposit with Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian Policyholders	$ 1,095,000.00

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$17,995,697.11
Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expense	21,279,009.85
Reserve for Commissions	1,798,390.72
Reserve for Taxes	1,881,154.62
Reserve for Expenses and Other Liabilities	291,850.38
Total Liabilities, except Capital	$43,246,102.68
Capital Stock—Authorized, issued and outstanding 500,000 shares Common Stock, $4.00 par value	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus	18,924,377.69
Surplus as regards Policyholders	20,924,377.69
Total Liabilities	$64,170,480.37

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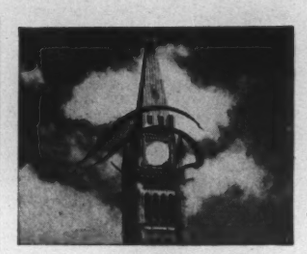

OTTAWA VIEW

ONE-PARTY STATE?

THE HOUSE of Commons enjoyed a rather pointless argument about whether Canada was becoming a one-party state. Prime Minister St. Laurent spoke this week at Hart House, Toronto, in support of the motion that "there is no effective national alternative to the Liberal Party." Opposition Leader George Drew told the Commons this was sheer arrogance. General Pearkes, Conservative MP for Nanaimo, went one better. He told a Kingston audience that the Liberals were *trying* to establish a one-party state. This got under the skin of a Liberal back-bencher, John M. James, from Durham, Ont. He claimed that Pearkes had infringed the privilege of Parliament; he persisted through gales of laughter while the Liberal Chief Whip, W. G. Weir, tried to hush him.

Then Mr. Speaker gave one of his most popular rulings: "Members of the Opposition have the right to make that statement at any time they may wish." He might well have added "If they think it will do them any good."

WILL RECOGNIZE MAO

BOTH External Affairs Minister Pearson and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson have made it pretty clear that the regime of Mao Tse-tung is the effective Government of China. Recognition seems the next logical step. It is also prompted by indications that Russia is trying to discourage it. "If Moscow doesn't want us in Peiping," said one authority, "it's a pretty good sign we ought to be there."

U.S. recognition for Mao may be delayed for some time for reasons of purely domestic politics. Americans have been slower than Canadians to understand that recognition does not mean approval; it merely acknowledges a fact.

Canadian recognition will not wait on U.S. politics. But the British and Indians have still not been able to establish their missions in Peiping. We might at least wait to see them back in their legation compounds before we join the queue.

EVER-HOPEFUL TIME

THE Canadians' hope that the U.S. will get around the Buy American Act and buy arms in Canada is still some way from fulfilment. A report was published last week that Defence Secretary Louis Johnson would be asked "within a week" to authorize the purchase of $25 millions' worth of Arctic equipment in Canada. Unfortunately it was 'way ahead of events.

The U.S. Munitions Board was to meet this week or as soon as its chairman, Hubert E. Howard, got back from the Atlantic Pact meetings at the Hague. It was to consider a staff study about purchases in Canada. That was a considerable step forward. The Canadian argument is slowly penetrating. But there is a very heavy drag to overcome.

WISDOM FOR ALL

THE "Book of Wisdom for Eskimo" gave the Eskimos of the Eastern Arctic simple health rules in their own syllabic script for the first time in 1947. It also told them about game conservation and government measures like family allowances. The new edition, now being distributed, contains a stern warning about family allowances. "The police have been instructed," it says, "to stop issuing family allowances to anyone who uses them to lead a lazy life."

J. G. Wright, head of the Arctic Division in the Department of Resources and Development, says that family allowances have noticeably reduced Eskimo infant mortality.

PRESS ON "SWEETBRIAR"

THE military correspondent of the *New York Times*, Hanson Baldwin, complained last week that Canada was responsible for restricting news of joint Canadian-U.S. manoeuvres. Defence HQ recognized this as a serious criticism from a serious writer. But they challenged the examples he gave.

On exercise Sweetbriar, Baldwin complained, there were no U.S. cameramen and fewer U.S. than Canadian reporters. Defence HQ say press coverage was limited to 11 men from each country: it was quite a job to feed, clothe and look after them. All the 11 Canadian places (including one for SN's Michael Young) were filled. Only eight of the U.S. 11 were used, and only four U.S. reporters stayed throughout. If Baldwin wants to know why, he will have to ask Washington, not Ottawa.

AGREEMENT FOR SECRECY

BEHIND Baldwin's complaint lies a deeper problem. About two years ago Canada and the U.S. signed the so-called "Forrestal agreement" about publicity. It means that no release can be issued until it's cleared by External Affairs and National Defence in Ottawa and by State and Defence Departments in Washington. This arrangement even covers the joint weather stations: it goes far beyond security needs.

The original motive on the Canadian side was mainly to stop half-informed U.S. writers publishing exaggerated accounts of what Americans were doing in Canada. But the rules actually encourage inaccuracy. They make it absurdly difficult to secure proper information.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Censorship Grows in Quebec

EVER since Premier Duplessis' Government introduced its bill to enlarge the powers of the provincial board of film censors—to cover publications as well as films—I have been on the lookout for attacks and protests in the press. To date — a month or five weeks later — very little has appeared. Apart from a note or two of warning in SN, and a spirited letter by Frank R. Scott in the Montreal *Gazette*, comment seems to have ranged from indifference to approval.

Personally, I feel as strongly as I did at the first appearance of the bill; that it is a threat to freedom of publication, a potential, if not actual, menace to the liberty of the press.

If newspaper editors can swallow this sort of thing without a twinge of concern, it takes a lot to jar them.

The ostensible aim and purpose of the bill — later adopted in the legislature by a vote of 73 to 8—is unobjectionable. It is to "ban obscene and immoral literature." That there are words and pictures which injure persons and demoralize society in as real a manner as physical acts do, few will deny. Offences of this nature should come within the law, and be subject to the same court procedure as physical offences.

The Guise

But the method adopted in Quebec to cope with injurious pictures and literature is open to a number of grave objections. It lends itself readily to excess and abuse, by which, under the guise of moral censorship, all sorts of innocent or constructive or legitimate text and pictures could be impounded. Moreover, it extends the dangerous principle of arbitrary action by officials not subject to the safeguards of the legal process.

The bill dealt with "publications," but a definition within it excludes newspapers. The definition, furthermore, leaves out "publications of a religious character." Presumably all other periodicals come under its power.

The provincial board of film censors are to be the judges as to whether periodicals contain "immoral" illustrations. If they find such a periodical, they can stop the distribution of it. When the ban is imposed, it remains imposed until the order is repealed. Apparently there is no public hearing, no opportunity to defend or explain. Worst of all, there is no appeal.

Who make up the provincial boards of film censors? They are civil servants, hired by the Government of the day, are subject to the approval of the Premier of the province. They are not really free. Some of them are openly political appointees. Many of them have no particular training or special qualifications to be censors. They are called upon to be judges, yet they operate without judicial restraints. The whole procedure violates the fundamental machinery that has been won at such cost over the centuries—fair trial and rule of law.

Let us consider a hypothetical case. A magazine that is politically opposed to Premier Duplessis and his Government prints a cartoon holding him up to ridicule. Perhaps in the same issue it reproduces a famous engraving of a nude, or one of those bold advertisements for undergarments not rare in current magazine display. The Premier, who is also Attorney-General, asks his provincial board to examine this issue. What will the provincial board decide?

The Unfairness

This being a hypothetical case, there is no answer. But it is not fair to members of provincial film boards to ask them to make judicial or quasi-judicial decisions knowning that their jobs, their prospects, their financial plans for retirement, may all hinge on them making the "right" decision.

The press of Quebec would do well to note this measure. Whether the National Government has any power to intervene involves a constitutional question. In 1937 the Government at Ottawa instructed the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta to reserve The Alberta Accurate News and Information Act. It was later referred to Supreme Court.

This issue is not, however, quite the same. The Supreme Court ruled the Alberta Act *ultra vires* as interfering "with the free working of the political organization of the Dominion." It was held to strike at the right of "public debate." As such it had a tendency to "nullify the political rights of the inhabitants of Alberta and of the citizens outside the province."

The daily press was excluded from the ambit of the new Quebec measure. But it is an encroachment and a threat upon free publication in that province, just the same. And it adds one more arbitrary device in a province where authoritarian machinery has already made some headway.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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THEN AND NOW

Engagement

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Anniversary

Apr. 9, 51st; **Thomas Forsyth McIlwraith,** Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, and Associate Director and Keeper of the Department of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, Ont.

Appointments

The **Rev. William R. Coleman,** Professor of Philosophy of Religion and Christian Ethics at Wycliffe College, Toronto, since 1947, becomes Dean of the Faculty of Divinity at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

Deaths

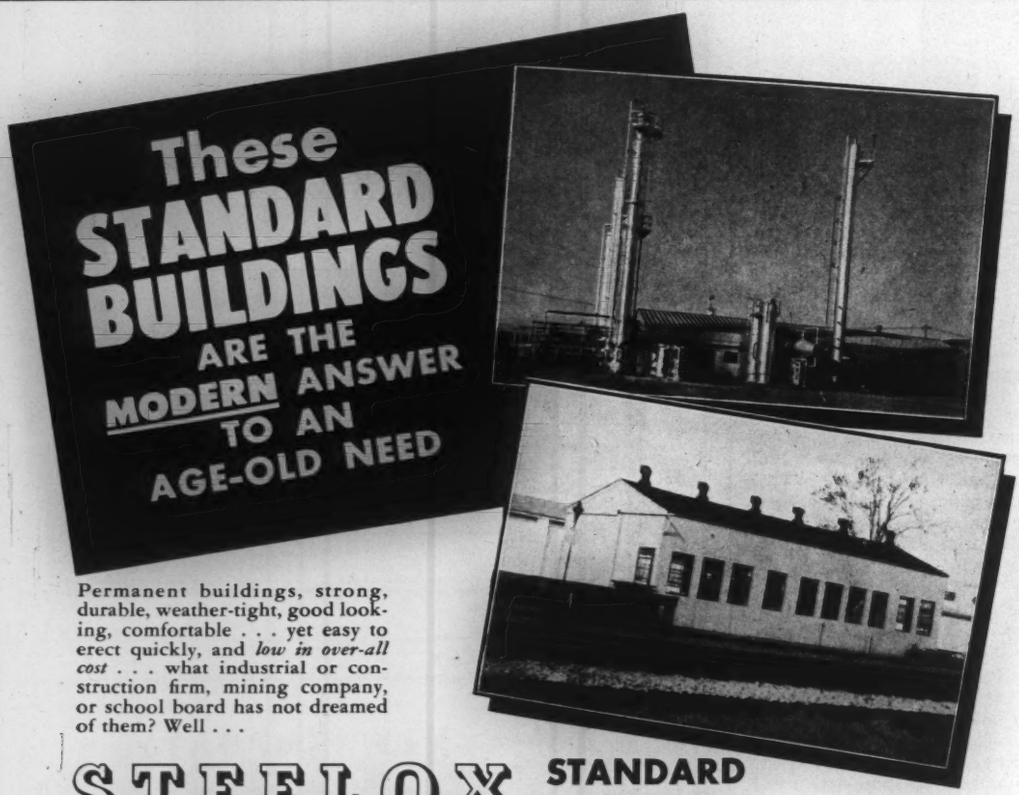
Col. Harold Buck, chief of Medical Staff of Military District No. 1, London, and a leading surgeon of St. Thomas, Ont., for 20 years; in Westminster Hospital, London.

J. Gordon Armstrong, 36, well-known Peterborough, Ont., businessman, of a heart attack. With the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders in World War II, he became Brigade Major, 10th Brigade, Fourth Division, and was awarded the DSO.

Frederick Lewis Roy, Peterborough, Ont., photographer, winner of 25 major photographic awards in Canada and the U.S.

Emil Paturel, 69, former Mayor of Shediac, NB, and an outstanding figure in the Maritimes Commercial Fishing industry; better known to local sportsmen as "the man who caught a 30-lb. salmon on a one-ounce rod."

Edward M. Woollcombe, 48, well known in Canadian and U.S. shipping circles; of a heart attack in Halifax.



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PEOPLE

Ups and Downs

■ In Ottawa, a 23-year-old steeplejack, **Robert Swartman,** plunged nearly 200 feet from a West Block tower of the House of Commons. His safety rope broke as he was cleaning ice from

FELLOW-*steeplejack brings flowers.*

the eaves. He fell into a deep snowbank and escaped with broken ribs and a broken leg. It's all in a day's work, says Swartman: "Of course I'll go on being a steeplejack."

■ In London, Ont., a resolution to make total abstinence a condition of United Church membership was defeated by a large majority by the Middlesex Presbytery last week. Its sponsor, the **Rev. Andrew Thomson** of Appin, said: "Liquor is striving for an air of respectability which should be destroyed." Wardsville's **Rev. C. S. Jones,** however, said he'd lose a quarter of his congregation if the resolution were passed. "It would make us look foolish," the **Rev. G. W. Goth** of London said. "I am anti-liquor, but not in such an arbitrary manner."

■ In Toronto for a UN documentary broadcast, **Herbert Marshall** had a cold, contracted in Majorca while making a movie. The veteran British actor had high praise for Canadian radio talent, considers it a real challenge to Hollywood and New York. He was even afraid that top-notch **John Drainie** would "show him up."

■ Exactly 116 years to the day after the City of Toronto's incorporation, **Mayor Hiram McCallum** was presented last month with a golden Chain of Office. The gift was from 19 prominent business concerns, all established for at least 100 years in Toronto. Originator of the idea was **Col. H. R. Alley,** Vice-president of Gooderham and Worts Ltd., a company founded in 1832, two years before Toronto became a city.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 26 April 4, 1950

Clearer Labor Law Needed

IT LOOKS as if Canada will again be faced this year with a conflict between rival unions of workers on ocean and lake steamships. The conflict will be carried on partly in the realm of litigation and partly in that of persuasion (more or less peaceful) of the workers themselves. The workers have by this time, we believe, pretty well made up their minds which union they want to belong to, and persuasion, to produce any effect, will have to be somewhat violent. This circumstance is not likely to deter any of the unions from doing some persuading.

If the legislators of the nation would get down to business and make up their minds and stick to them, we fancy that they could evolve a labor law which would declare quite plainly which of two contending unions is entitled to certification and would give that union the power to enforce its claims. Until that is done, the temptation to resort to violence in support of claims which at present cannot be enforced in law is almost overwhelming. In the absence of any provision for outlawing unions which fall under Communist control—and which in the general public view ought not to be maintained in their certification—there is a pretty strong tendency to tolerate the use of violence against such unions even when their legal rights are unassailable, and the whole concept of law as the foundation of labor relations is thus discredited.

Organized labor itself is partly responsible for this state of affairs by reason of its resistance to any procedure for decertification and its readiness to denounce any new union which seeks to oust an existing union (no matter how Communist-controlled), as a tool of the employers. There are signs of increasing wisdom in the higher circles of labor on this subject, and it may be that in the course of a year or two some type of reasonable and enforceable legislation will become possible. In the meanwhile there will probably be quite a few heads cracked, and as usual they will be mostly the wrong heads.

Chinese Wives

A CONSIDERABLE number of Chinese now in Canada have wives still living in China, and until quite recently were debarred, by what we consider one of the most profoundly un-Christian laws on the Canadian statute-book, from bringing them to this country. A recent change in the law has permitted those of them who are Canadian citizens to bring their wives; but the privilege is restricted to Canadian citizens, and there are technical difficulties which make it impossible for some of those who have not acquired citizenship to do so.

The situation now existing in China makes it more immoral than ever for the Canadian people to insist by their own law that a Chinese woman, duly wedded by a monogamous marriage to a person resident in Canada, shall be compelled to remain in that chaotic country without her natural protector. We hope that this condition will be remedied by Parliament during the present session. And we venture to add that nobody knows how much the discriminatory legislation of both the United States and Canada against persons of Chinese race may have added to the ease with which the anti-capitalist forces have wrested control of that country from the armies supported by Washington and Ottawa.

The Unreported Senate

MEMBERS of the Canadian Senate have been complaining that they are not reported in the press. Their complaint has plenty of foundation, but there is one point in the situation which we think they have overlooked. The public is not so much interested in what they say as it is in what the Commoners say, because no matter what the Senators say, the public cannot do anything about them. The Commoners it can re-elect or defeat at the next election. Being ignored is part of the penalty of being permanent.

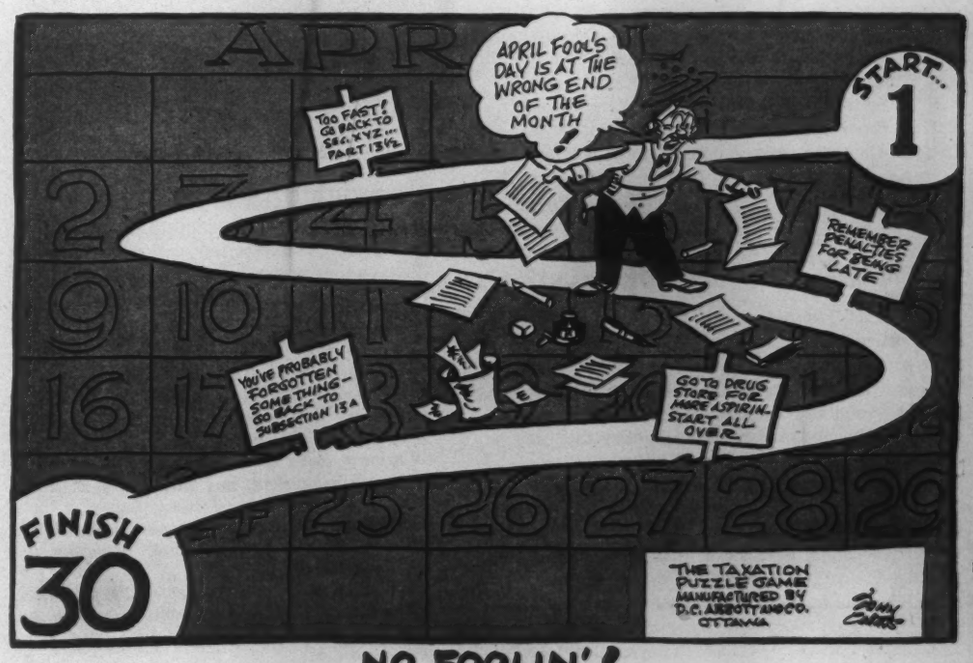
The situation of the United States Senate is totally different. There the Senators have to get themselves re-elected, and they talk with an eye to that contingency and are read with an eye to it. Moreover this circumstance of being elected gives them a sense of independence as against the House of Representatives and the executive which the Canadian Senate, appointed by the executive, cannot possibly have.

We are taking it for granted that as a result of the general constitutional overhaul which is now in process, or about to be in process, in Canada, the structure of the Senate will be materially changed within a few years. In that event the present method of appointment will obviously be changed; it has lost any justification that it can ever have possessed. What the new method will be we do not know, but whatever it is it will probably increase the public interest in what the Senators say and do.

Coming Home to Roost

THIS journal has always taken a dim view of the proposition, which seems to be becoming increasingly popular in these days, that the erection of a building devoted to religious purposes should require some special sort of approval from the residents of the vicinity. One of the earliest attempts to put that proposition into effect was the case of the residents of the Upper Town of Quebec who objected to the erection of a synagogue in their neighborhood; and we felt reasonably confident at that time that the proposition they were seeking to establish would some day work in a manner that they might not like.

We were, therefore, much interested to note that last month the South Cambie Property Owners' Association of Vancouver (rather the other end of Canada, we admit, but general propositions are not affected by distance) took to the Vancouver City Hall a petition opposing the proposal of Roman Catholic church officials to erect a church, rectory and auxiliary buildings at Twenty-third and Heather Streets. The question was laid over for three weeks "to give the Roman Catholic


APRIL
APRIL FOOL'S DAY IS AT THE WRONG END OF THE MONTH
START... 1
TOO FAST! GO BACK TO SEC. XYZ... PART 13½
REMEMBER PENALTIES FOR BEING LATE
YOU'VE PROBABLY FORGOTTEN SOMETHING— GO BACK TO SECTION 15A
GO TO DRUG STORE FOR MORE ASPIRIN. START ALL OVER.
FINISH 30
THE TAXATION PUZZLE GAME MANUFACTURED BY D.C. ABBOTT & CO. OTTAWA
JIMMY CONDON

NO FOOLIN'!

church authorities time to seek an alternative site." One of the reasons advanced in the petition was that out of 54 residents canvassed in the vicinity only three were adherents of the faith professed by the proposed new church.

This whole principle, whether put in operation against Jews, Roman Catholics, Hindus or United Church members, appears to us an outrageous violation of the rights of religious liberty and also of the rights of property. A place of worship is in no sense a nuisance, and any property owner who wishes to build one should be as free to do so as he is free to build a house. The theory that churches of this or that kind must be built only where a large number of adherents of their faith are already resident is nothing short of revolting. It is indecent that Roman Catholic church authorities should be told to go and "seek an alternative site" as if the buildings they were proposing to erect were an abattoir or a fireworks factory. The only justification we can see about the Vancouver case is that it was adherents of the Roman Catholic church who first employed this procedure against the Jews of Quebec City.

Premier McNair to Retire?

TO BE a Liberal premier in New Brunswick is perhaps not the most difficult political task in Canada. Yet it is not surprising that after ten years of guiding the affairs of his province, through the war and postwar years, the Hon. J. B. McNair is reported to be considering resigning. Only one of his predecessors, since Confederation, has served longer: the late Hon. Andrew G. Blair led another Liberal administration for 14 years.

Mr. McNair may be considering resignation — though he hasn't said so publicly — but it is extremely unlikely that this able and experienced public servant has any notion of retiring at age 61. Indeed, he is said to have under consideration such a wide range of posts as the Lieutenant-Governorship of his province, the Chief Justiceship, succession to the Ministry of Veterans' Affairs at Ottawa, now held by his fellow-provincial Milton Gregg, VC, a senatorship, or an attractive legal position.

The prospect of retirement might help to explain Mr. McNair's fortitude in proposing, in the Speech from the Throne a few days ago, such an unpopular measure as a provincial "consumer" or sales tax. Most taxes are in the end paid by the consumer, but it takes rare political courage to actually name a tax a "consumer tax." And in the event it has been deplored or opposed by almost all New Brunswick organizations, from Boards of Trade to Consumer Associations. Should it promise to be too great a political liability and have to be withdrawn, no doubt Mr. McNair will be ready to assume the full responsibility for it.

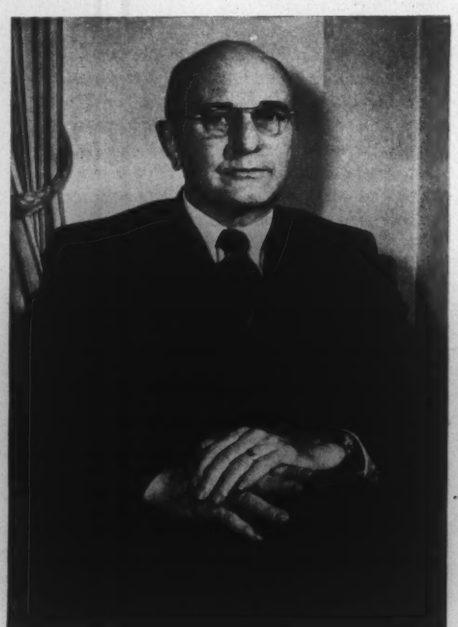
Can Defence Be Discussed?

THE EARLY parliamentary debates about defence policy give little promise of providing the close scrutiny which the taxpayers have a right to expect. Mr. Claxton says the Government gives more information than any other democratic country. The Opposition complain that they do not know enough to make a serious critical examination. It seems to us that both are exaggerating.

As spokesman for the Opposition, Major-General Pearkes reopened the question whether the RCAF should have stuck to the British Vampire fighter instead of switching to the American F86. The relative merits of the planes we have no way of judging: they both seem to be first-class. But, as we understand it, the main argument for the F86 was never that it was a better plane. It was that Canada's forces should be "integrated" as closely as possible with the United States, and that we should never again be dependent on a supply of parts from the other side of the ocean. To build the British plane in Canada would mean redesigning it to North American engineering standards; and even then we could not make every component for it, any more than we can for the F86.

Now if this is true, it is ridiculous for General Pearkes to be arguing as though these facts did not exist. If it is not true, he should have said so. Because he chose to ignore the real issue he must share with Mr. Claxton responsibility for the fog of uncertainty in which the public and the House of Commons manifestly finds itself.

While that fog exists Mr. Claxton is in no position to preen himself on the amount of information he gives out. A mass of detailed information about numbers of men and guns and ships is not what the public wants. What we do need is a rational explanation of the suppositions and strategy on which Canadian defence planning is based. If even members of Parliament are as mystified as they seem to be about the basis of our policies Mr. Claxton has lamentably failed to explain to the taxpayers what he is asking them to pay for.



—Capital Press

NEW *Brunswick's McNair. Stepping out, and up?*

The Inner Man

("Reconditioned organs at clearance prices."—Advertisement in Toronto *Globe and Mail*.)

DEAR *Sirs: Count me in on your "organs at clearance."*
I wish to improve my internal appearance.
Please send a detachable pulse that won't flicker,
Or, failing that order, one regular ticker;
A new pair of lungs, by tobacco unblemished;
A tummy that's quiet whenever I'm femished;
The following send, and make sure that you clean 'em:
One bladder, one colon and one duodenum;
A pair of fresh tonsils, quite small and unswollen;
One sinus that can't be affected by pollen;
Two kidneys (rebuilt) you can add to my order;
Oh, yes—and a brain, please—size sev'n and a quorder.

J. E. P.

The Professor Goes to Poland

THE REAL ISSUE in the Infeld Case, it seems to us, is whether any interests of the West can be served by the visits of a professor behind the Iron Curtain. The presumption in the whole case, as presented in *The Ensign* and raised by Mr. Drew in Parliament, is that Professor Infeld can only be going to serve the interests of the Communist regime in Poland and, inferentially, its masters in Moscow.

If we recall correctly, Dr. Infeld did support the action of the Americanized Pole, Professor Oscar Lange, when the latter came out during the war in favor of the "Lublin Committee," which the Kremlin proceeded to develop into the present Communist Government of Poland, and which Professor Lange, having relinquished his American citizenship, is now serving in a prominent capacity. It is true that Mrs. Infeld took the chair in the organization of the Canadian Congress of Women, a branch of the Communist-controlled Women's International Democratic Federation, at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Jan. 28, 1947. In earlier years many innocent people were taken advantage of in Communist-front organizations, but 1947 was a little late to presume such innocence.

More important than either of these indications, however, is the implication that the political "line" which Dr. Infeld took on his visit to Poland last year must have been entirely satisfactory to the Communist authorities for him to be invited back again, as it is rumored, to undertake such an important task as the overhauling of the Polish mathematical faculties. Unless, that is, one were to presume that the Polish authorities who have invited him are not really Communist, but that he, and they, are carrying on a patriotic effort to maintain Polish contacts with Western culture.

Attacked in Moscow

IT MAY BE found to be in Dr. Infeld's favor that the book, "The Evolution of Physics," on which he collaborated with Einstein before the war, and which was published last year in the Soviet Union, has received a very harsh review in the bibliographical journal *Sovetskaya Kniga*. We have this review, dated last August, before us. The reviewer admits, at the outset, that "to this day there exists in our literature no full critical analysis of Einstein's ideas." But he quickly finds that this work by Einstein and Infeld does not provide what is needed. It "manifests Einstein's idealism in the most unconcealed form." It does not at all serve "the struggle between two diametrically opposite tendencies in modern physics" (and "now, as never before, all science is partisan"). It tries "to create the impression that Einstein's theory of relativity is an infallible system," a conclusion which is "clearly absurd," though it is shared by some Soviet physicists.

In fact, "a study of the book confirms once more the words of Lenin that it is not possible to believe a single word of these professors who, while capable of doing valuable work in special fields, are worthless when they broach philosophy." The work, in short, is "bourgeois" and "cosmopolitan"; its Soviet editors have been lax in not condemning its failure to mention the work of a single Russian physicist, and its publishers have committed "a grave error" in issuing it at all.

The most curious thing about the whole Infeld case is that this condemnation of his work by the high priests of Moscow has not caused Poland to withdraw its invitation, while the slur of "cosmopolitan" — which in current Soviet parlance means bluntly that he is a Jew—has not roused

him to cancel his trip. We can appreciate his feelings when he speaks of the experience of lecturing last summer in Warsaw University, which he was not allowed to attend as a young student because of Polish anti-Semitism. But we find his expression of great enthusiasm for the Poles as "a wonderful people" rather curious, coming from one who suffered such an experience. Will the Poles publish his book, after its denunciation by Moscow? He hopes so; he has a contract—"Well, that will be the test."

We hope that Dr. Infeld is only mixed-up on this whole business. But we are afraid that he will have a hard time convincing people that this is all there is to it, when — or if — he returns to Canada. There is, of course, the possibility that Marshal Rokossovsky may consider his first-class mathematical brain too valuable an asset to relinquish. That was what happened to the famous Russian physicist Kapitza, who had been working happily for many years with Lord Rutherford at Cambridge, but was lured back to the Soviet Union to be a distinguished guest at a scientific congress and visit his family, in 1934, and has been kept there to this day. Dr. Infeld might be "persuaded" to join his wartime associate at the University of Toronto, the Polish physicist Zlotowski who, by coincidence, is reported to have been made head of Poland's atomic research institute at Cracow.

Unfair to Seretse

NO ANALYSIS of the problems which Mr. Attlee's Government would face on re-election even remotely suggested that one of the most troublesome would be the marital status of a paramount chief of the native protectorate of Bechuanaland. Yet anyone who ever walked through Bloomsbury, noting the brass nameplates of societies for saving all manner of people in all parts of the world, could have guessed how the British would react to the affair of Seretse Khama.

Had the Bechuanaland tribes refused to accept his white-skinned London typist wife as their Queen—as there seemed every likelihood in the beginning they would not— the whole matter might have been passed off as a one-day curiosity of primitive intolerance or superstition. But for the British Government to exile the Oxford-educated grandson of King Khama the Great, after his own people had accepted him and his Queen, for the apparent purpose of gratifying the racial prejudice of the present South African Government: that put the shoe on the other foot. So soon after being re-elected on a platform of "Fair Shares for All," could Mr. Attlee amend this to "Fair Shares to All but Seretse"?

Admittedly, Mr. Attlee is in a difficult position and had more than Seretse's happiness to think of in this matter. He apparently feels it impolitic to explain publicly that his Government has bowed to Dr. Malan's opposition to this mixed marriage, in order to postpone an outright demand by South Africa for the cession of Bechuanaland and the two smaller native protectorates of Swaziland and Basutoland. He has a strong case in trying to preserve for these people the rights which they enjoy under British rule. But the British public does not seem to think that anyone's rights are strengthened by denying the rights of Seretse.

Inevitably, the victimization of Seretse has only served to consolidate his position at home which was none too strong in the beginning. His tribal chiefs, listening to radio reports of meetings of protest in London—this modern age!—simply remained away from a meeting in their capital at which the British High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring, protected by a police guard which proved to be unnecessary with this unwarlike people, was to explain the reason for Seretse's exile.

The London Government has been forced to allow him to go home "for a visit," to see to his wife and her expected child. It is safe to predict that he will remain as King, perhaps holding a grudge against a bureaucrat or two, but with a heightened appreciation of the British sense of justice. How long he and his people will be spared from Dr. Malan's very different ideas of how natives should be treated, is another question.

—©Karsh

CNR'S *Donald Gordon . . .No railroader, no politician, his plan for reorganizing the overloaded capital structure of the publicly-owned system revealed reason for choice of a banker to head it.*

On Paying to Get Well

SOME not too clear light on the matter of hospitalization of veterans was shed recently by A. J. Swanson, Superintendent of Toronto's Western Hospital, at a Montreal meeting of the American College of Surgeons. Mr. Swanson's plaints concerned the recent announcement by the Government that DVA hospital facilities would now be available on a limited scale to non-pensionable veterans. The remarks were strangely reminiscent of those of a shrill-voiced tradesman who sees himself menaced by the appearance of an able competitor in a buyers' market.

What the Canadian public should keep clearly in mind in this controversy is that it concerns neither Service pensioners entitled to free treatment nor public patients in civilian hospitals. It is a matter of strictly cash customers only. The shortage of accommodation and overcrowding in civilian hospitals in recent years has been notorious and various governments, through various grants, have endeavored to assuage the condition. One would imagine, therefore, that the civilian hospitals would welcome even a minor lightening of their burden through DVA.

Among Mr. Swanson's fears, apparently, is some loss of revenue from the pre-paid hospital schemes. In this connection it may come as something of a shock to veterans who are members of such schemes to learn that a leading organization now limits the payment of its benefits in DVA hospitals to a mere ten days as against much more extended payments in civilian hospitals. On the surface there would appear to be no valid reason for such discrimination; the argument in favor is that stays in DVA hospitals are much more lengthy. DVA replies that it keeps its patients until it cures them.

Here is a matter of some pressing concern for satisfactory negotiation between the hospital schemes and DVA. It is one with which the Canadian Legion might well, and no doubt will, concern itself.

To Martha, Spring-Cleaning

MARTHA, *leave your dusting, dear,*
And clean the house tomorrow.
Two smudges on the chiffonier
Are scarcely cause for sorrow.

The poplar trees are all in bud,
The crocuses are blooming;
The air's enough to stir the blood —
Why all this fret and fuming?

To blazes with your household chores.
Come out and share this gay day.
Why drudge the time away indoors
When Spring is at its hey-day?

STEPHEN MALLORY

PASSING SHOW

SOMEBODY should warn Ontario brides that many a civil marriage has produced an uncivil husband.

The Belgians were polled and their King is Leopold.

Sweden is going to maintain a state of armed neutrality, which we take to mean that she doesn't want her armament paid for by either Moscow or Washington.

Israel, according to a U.S. commentator, cannot survive without U.S. support. And Chiang Kai-shek is not surviving awfully well with it.

Scientists are trying to find out whether cod talk. If they do they probably say that whether cod life is worth living depends on the cod liver.

Dr. Robert Millikan says he is not sure that man can make a hydrogen bomb. He seems pretty sure that it would be better if he didn't.

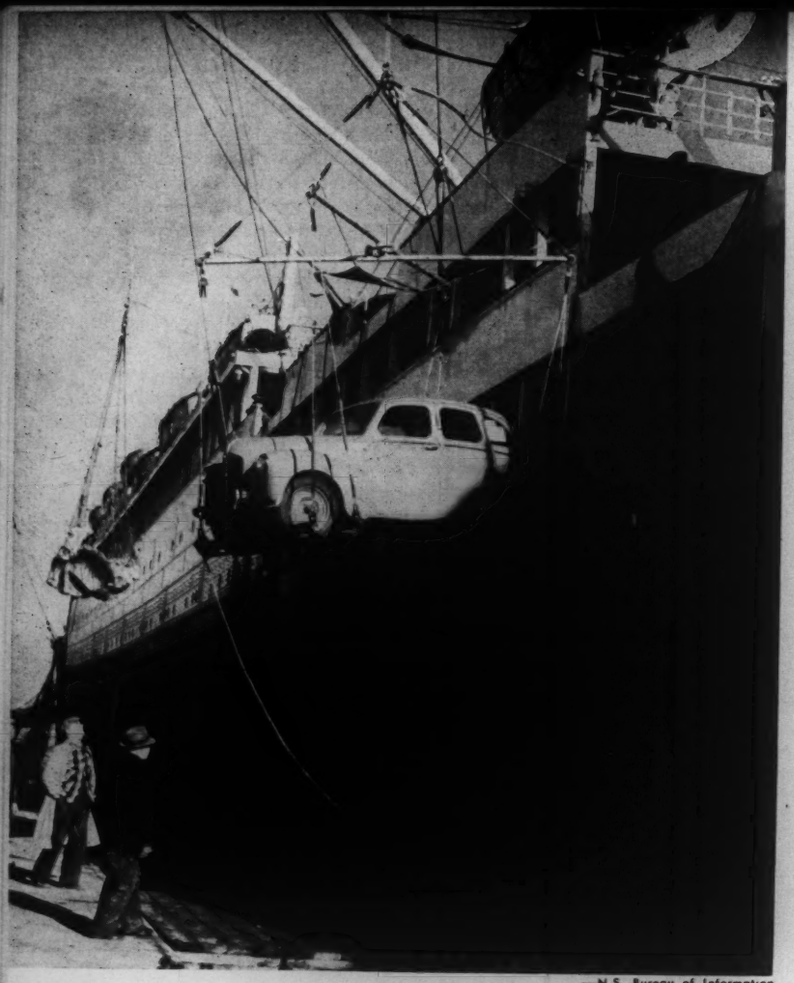
"Canada's Future Seen Unshaken" is a headline in the *Edmonton Journal*. Any nation that tries to shake its future is facing a hard job.

Trygve Lie has a 20-year peace program, and we can't figure out whether it is to ensure peace during the next 20 years or only at the end of them.

The Alberta Government plans to pay off its bonded debt by 1973, after which of course there will be nothing to prevent its paying the famous $25 a month to everybody.

At boom-town Mattawa, Ont., there is to be construction of a mighty damn, according to *The Globe and Mail*. This, evidently, is engineered profanity.

Lucy says she doesn't believe in the alleged bakers' combine. Bread has to rise anyhow, and the combine just helped it.

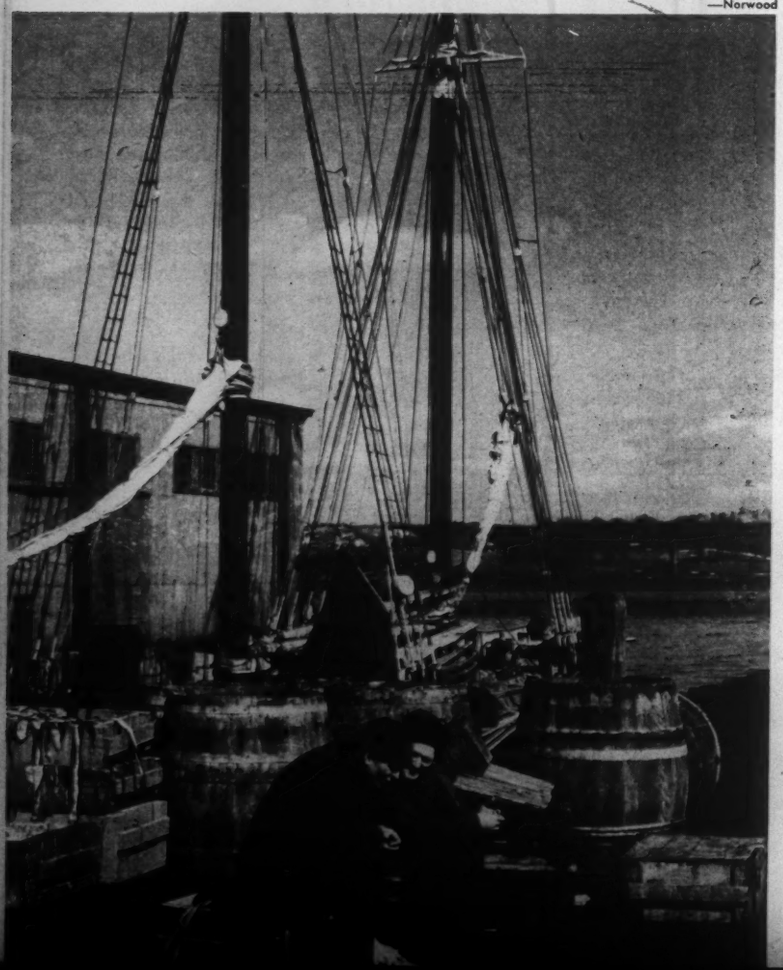


—N.S. Bureau of Information

IMPORT *to Canada swings over the side of an ocean liner. Heavy traffic in automobiles from Great Britain makes city's piers biggest garages in Canada.*

GEAR, *fishermen and ships wait for the beginning of spring and trips to the Nova Scotia banks. Though glamorous to outsider, their lives are hard.*

—Norwood



HALIFAX:

North Atlantic Matron

by Frank Miller and Gordon McCaffrey

THE OLD LADY with the historic, brave and bawdy past, Halifax has customarily been led quietly away to sleep—an unwilling and fitful slumber — between wars. Haligonians think that this time it will take more than a pat on the head to keep the 200-year-old matron of the North Atlantic abed while the rest of the country dances a prosperous jig.

Perhaps the truth is that the port town's loyal citizens figure they have a winner and, after struggling through wars, explosions, riots and smaller "incidents," don't want to have the pay-off window slammed down in their faces again.

Mayor Gordon S. Kinley, running for his second term of office this month, says, "Halifax is destined to become 'a great city.' . . . But I think we should publicize ourselves." During the last few years various organizations, service clubs, Boards of Trade and the three-year-old Port of Halifax Club have taken on the task with renewed vigor.

When he looks towards the sprawling waterfront from his vantage point at City Hall, the Chief Magistrate has no doubt whatever that the city's future and prosperity depend on a bustling waterfront with plenty of ships, ocean-going and coastwise, and export and import cargoes moving over the spacious pier shed floors. The city's coat of arms bears the motto, "Wealth from the Sea."

A native Nova Scotian, Mayor Kinley will sell the advantages of Halifax to any and all comers, with precision and determination. His attitude will be backed up 100 per cent by the citizens. To the people of Halifax, young and old, the success of their port means *their* success.

When the last convoys steamed out of Bedford Basin and the bulging troopships brought their last shipload of returning Canadians, Haligonians inevitably asked the question: "Where do we go from here?" They had a right to ask because looking back over 200 years of history, the Port lived to its full only during wartime. Now their main objective is to convince everyone that here lies a year-round port, ready, but still waiting, for increased business.

Small, wiry J. J. "Jack" Campbell, President of Halifax's Longshoremen's Association, is a staunch supporter of moves to bring the port "from remote to local control." For years now, various organizations and individuals have waged campaigns for local administration of the port's facilities rather than by the National Harbors Board at Ottawa. It is Campbell's firm belief that this is the answer to many of the port's problems. He insists, "Unless there is a direct reversal of form by the powers that be its future is not too promising."

Port Manager R. W. Hendry says, "Business is not what it should be, but other Canadian ports are in the same boat as a result of world-wide shipping conditions. Contributing factors are the sterling crisis and the plight of the Canadian merchant fleet."

Proof that the port is not standing still in the way of improvements is construction of a $3 million concrete Pier 3 to replace the wooden facilities at Deepwater in the City's north end, and completion early this year of a modern transit shed at Pier 26.

A visitor to the Port of Halifax will find many points of historic interest.

From the modern shipyards and the worn wooden wharves of private shipping companies, narrow cobblestone streets lead to the main business sections of the city and to the slopes of historic Citadel Hill.

THERE ARE MANY quaint landmarks in the city: St. Paul's Anglican Church, erected in 1750, a year after the city's founding; St. Paul's Cemetery on Barrington Street; the old Town Clock on the eastern slope of the Citadel, erected in 1802; Point Pleasant Park, leased to the city for a shilling a year for 99 years; the Public Gardens, founded about 1853; St. George's Round Church on Brunswick Street erected in 1756. The first newspaper printed in Canada, *The Halifax Gazette*, was issued from a press on Grafton Street in 1752.

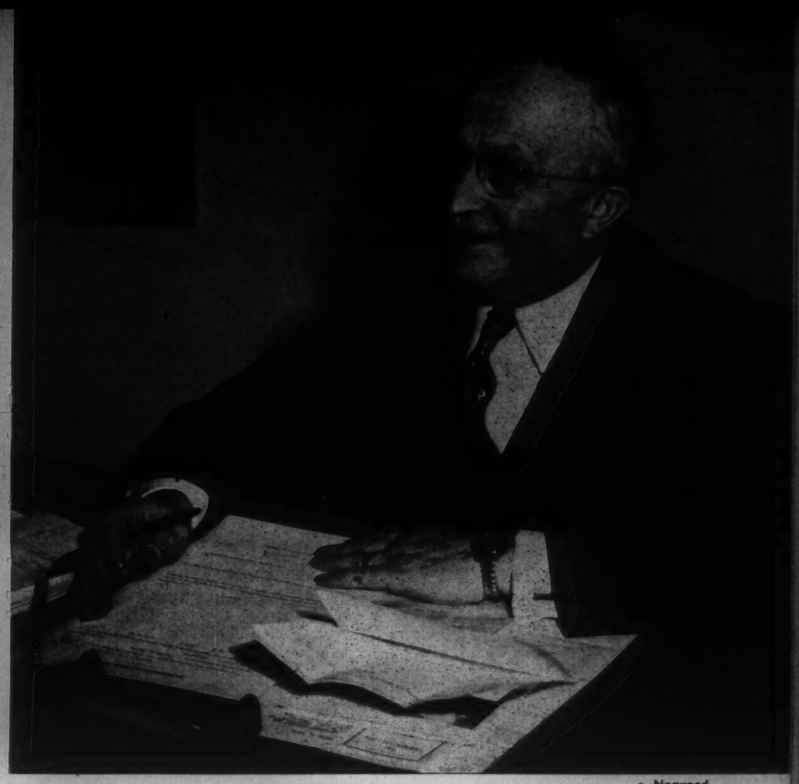
To an outsider, Halifax has generally been associated with a "Colonial" atmosphere and with close ties to the aristocracy of Great Britain. However, though these links did exist in the city's earlier years when great social gatherings had the color and romance of Duke of Kent days, they have long since disappeared and were brought to life only in special newspaper editions commemorating the city's 200th birthday.

The bicentenary celebration carried on last summer was a huge success, with thousands of visitors from all parts of Canada and the United States attending.

In an article written during the

—Norwood

SAILOR-VISITOR *to Halifax gleans local news from musician Albert Fisher. Bert has been playing his accordion on city streets for 15 years.*



—Norwood

PUBLICITY *beater, Mayor-druggist Gordon S. Kinley, currently running for his second term, has passionate belief in future prosperity of city.*

large-scale festivities, Nova Scotia's own novelist Will R. Bird had this to say:

"If we stand or sit alone and comprehend the happenings of 200 years in Halifax, we must confess a sense of awe, a sense of glory with sadness, for there has been much suffering, bread lines, unemployment, drunkenness, poor-house whippings, press gangs, slave buyers and sellers, graft and dishonesty. . . . Yet Halifax has grown steadily, developing character and dignity. The impact of two world wars has welded its citizens into a stronger body than ever before, and real ambition is on its way.

"This is the year, then, for Haligonians to talk about the old ferry operated by horses and plan for a bridge or tunnel direct to the heart of Dartmouth; the year to talk of the Downs Zoo and gardens that were city show places and plan for slum removal and general beautification; the year to talk of old-time visiting players and plan for revival of our own theatre; the year to remember the quaint 'improvement societies' that once existed, and plan for the opening of a new library, for an art centre . . . and for a proper home for a symphony orchestra."

The Royal Canadian Navy with its base, HMCS Stadacona, plays an important part in the life of the city. The Navy got a bad name during the V-E Day riots, but since that time merchants and citizens in general have buried the hatchet, so to speak, and through increased cooperation on both sides, the Navy has now become a vital part of the life of the community. Naval officers and ratings are now learning to know Halifax better and realize there is sincere warmth in the hearts of the Haligonians.

The days of the posh regattas and the formal balls are a thing of the past but Haligonians still hold on to the traditional New Year's levees when citizens make the rounds extending greetings to dignitaries of church and state.

Halifax has many historic buildings, old shops and stores. One worthy of particular mention is William Stairs Son and Morrow Limited, in the Stairs family since 1810.

Cyril W. Stairs, President of the wholesale hardware, plumbing and heating firm, says it is the oldest family enterprise in the city. "The firm itself was founded 52 years before the Stairs family took it over. We've only been operating for 150 years ourselves," he said.

A unique and long-established business on Water Street which has attracted widespread attention, is a second-hand store formerly operated by E. Bert Batson, who died in Toronto last month. The motto of his shop was at one time "Everything from a Needle to an Elephant" but someone bought the elephant so it was changed to the one that became world-famous: "Everything from a Needle to an Anchor." It was located on the west side of Water Street and became an "institution" known to thousands.

One of the oldest buildings in Halifax is the structure housing the Nova Scotia College of Art at the corner of Argyle and George Streets. Built in 1816, the building was first used as part of the Acadian School. At the present time the College of Art is attempting to have a larger building erected as it has outgrown its quarters. However, the old building is still serving a worthy purpose.

NEXT in SN's City Series: Canada's American-gateway community; color, crime and commerce: WINDSOR.

At the moment discussion is under way between officials of the College of Art and the Halifax universities towards possible affiliation. Donald Cameron Mackay, Principal of the Art College, says the college has been looking for more spacious quarters "since 1902, as far as I know."

"The college," he says, "plays quite an important part in placing general art before the public." It is one of the few colleges in Canada giving a course in art education. It also teaches Maritime crafts such as weaving, pottery, silversmithing, and leatherwork.

For the first time in history, Halifax soon will have a complete public library service when the new Halifax Memorial Library opens this Fall. For years, the library was housed in cramped quarters on the second floor at City Hall.

Halifax's explosion if 1917, still referred to as "The Explosion," despite similar, less catastrophic subsequent disasters, is chronicled in a brown and tattered copy of the *Halifax Herald*, Dec. 8, 1917, now framed on the wall of the city room of *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald* and *The Halifax Mail-Star:*

YET MORE APPALLING

THE DEATH ROLL STILL GROWS AND THE TREMENDOUS PROPERTY LOSS IS BEGINNING TO BE REALIZED

Soldiers cease not to Search For Bodies of the Dead Now Numbering 2,000.

Scenes of Pathos and Sorrow as Mother and Father Seek for Children, and Orphans Refuse to be Comforted Because of Parents Who Are Not.

The explosion occurred on Dec. 6, when two ships, one of them carrying a cargo of picric acid and TNT, collided in the narrows of the harbor. The ammunition ship blew up with a mighty detonation, which landed her bow anchor three miles west of the point of impact, on the city's Northwest arm, where it still reposes as one of the city's landmarks. Eight thousand people lost their homes and 1,800 died, in the explosion.

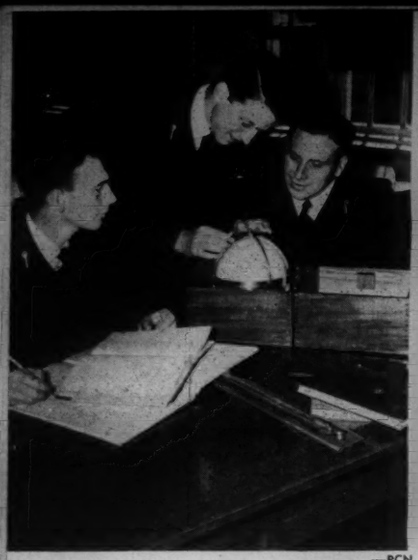
But Halifax has changed tremendously during the last 30 years; at the same time it holds bits of its historic past. Thousands of servicemen and women during the war did not see the real Halifax unless they took in the length and breadth of the peninsula and—what is a better gauge—visited the homes of its friendly residents. Many of them walked up and down lengthy Barrington and Hollis Streets, whiled away a few hours in the hostels and then went back to barracks, disgruntled, and with remarks such as "nothing to do," "a dirty, grim place," and "smelly" when the wind came from the direction of the waterfront and the fish piers.

Halifax had a population of some 70,000 before World War II; it overflowed to 120,000 during the war and is still bulging at 100,000.

VISITORS here for the first time in a decade would see many changes. First of all, there's a new transportation system. It is the only city in Canada now served wholly by trolley coaches. Gone are the grinding and swaying birney cars, called the "banana fleet" and "sardine cans" by the servicemen during the war.

Halifax could boast of many firsts in the religious, social and economic life of Canada. It is believed to be the only city in Canada where the "unwritten law" of religion applies. The city has a Roman Catholic mayor for three years and then a Protestant Mayor for a similar term. Halifax has no separate school system. The public schools are financed from a single taxation.

In commercial life, the port is expanding rapidly. Practically all the downtown business district has either



—RCN

UNIVERSITY *naval cadets study navigation at H M C S Stadacona.*

HARBOR *has odd juxtaposition of ancient worm-eaten wharves and modern concrete piers. In background: Citadel, Camp Hill Hospital.*

LATVIAN *ballet dancers, Juris Gotshalks and his wife, Irene Apine.*

been renovated or re-built during the last 30 years. The city is pushing westward and to the north where new residential areas with complete shopping districts are opening. The last of the big estates are being broken up and developed but there are still fewer than 1,000 vacant lots in Halifax.

During the last few years there has been a stepped-up program of school construction. Notable additions are the new Halifax County Vocational School and new schools for the Westmount sub-division where approximately 500 houses will be completed by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

In the medical field too, Halifax has made progress. There's the new Victoria General Hospital, the tallest in the British Empire. Halifax is now a medical centre in specialized fields and has the only cancer clinic in the province.

Good housing at low rentals, still poses a big problem. However, Halifax is one of the few cities in Canada to set up a local Housing Authority to deal with slums and the development of low-cost housing. City Council recently approved purchase from Central Mortgage of over 700 prefabricated houses in three districts. With an eye to the future, the City Fathers decided to buy the homes—for $1,000 apiece—to prevent deterioration.

Barrington Street, the city's main stem, runs aslant the hill from which the buildings appear to spill almost over the brink of the harbor. A view along the narrow thoroughfare, the city's entertainment and shopping district, discloses an amazing jumble of venerable buildings.

OFTEN perplexing to the stranger is what Haligonians do when they are out on the town. Movies, hotel supper dances and two or three public dance halls are the extent of Halifax's bright lights.

In a town which once saw the purchase of rum by the quart milk bottle —price, one dollar—all public drinking is now done in newly-opened beer taverns and a few licensed social clubs. Names of several downtown taverns lend a salty atmosphere, such as the "Port Tavern," "Lighthouse" and "Seahorse." After the taverns close at 11 p.m., die-hards carry on to one of the few remaining bootleggers. After-hours liquor vending is now a marginal industry handled with amiable discretion by a dwindling number of enterprisers.

Many a tourist to Halifax last year found it difficult to get a good meal. There are few top-grade restaurants in town and none that specializes in inexpensive, well-prepared Nova Scotia seafood. As one of the city's two dailies, *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald*, said in a recent editorial: "One of last years' visitors, commenting on the booklet 'Where to Stay in Nova Scotia,' suggested that the Government publish another 'Where to Eat in Nova Scotia.' He was one of those who had had difficulty in getting meals."

As a port town, Halifax may be a disappointment to the seeker after the rough enchantment of waterfront atmosphere. The city's "red light district" consists, according to popular belief, of one well known and suspect address, viewed as a humorous institution rather than an establishment.

What vice there may be is unobtrusive and kept quietly in check by a two-man morality squad. A superabundance of lottery pools, pinball machines in restaurants and a few permanent all-night poker games complete the less-than-dizzy whirl of Halifax after dark. The port's one advertising tattoo artist recently closed shop.

Music has made great strides in the last three years. And much of this increased interest in the arts is due chiefly to a group of Latvian singers and dancers who came here from Sweden to take positions at the 63-year-old Halifax Conservatory of Music.

Leader of the group is Mariss Vetra, well-known European singer and stage director. A number of promising voices have been developed under Vetra's guidance. Last summer with funds provided by the Bicentenary Committee, he was able to present his first, full-length operatic production, "Don Giovanni." In addition to two repeat performances, it was the forerunner of the Maritime Opera Association, a permanent group, which has just been formed. Now rehearsals are in full swing for Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman," scheduled for early June.

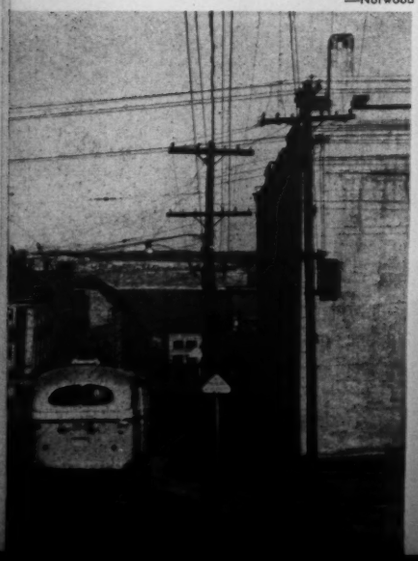
Considerable strides in ballet have also been made in the Maritimes by Juris Gotshalks and his wife, Irene Apine, two talented and young Latvian dancers. Several hundred school children have begun the study of the classic art. Their concert troupe has been widely acclaimed throughout the seaside provinces.

Halifax is embarking on her third century. Progress and development have been steady, but since World War II citizens have seen rapid growth which has changed the garrison city from a little to a really big town.

"It's high time Canadians found out we are here," says druggist - Mayor Kinley. "Citizens of Halifax have played their part. Now we ask Canadians for an honest appreciation of the value of our growth and progress along with the rest of the nation."

HALIFAX *boasts the only complete trolley-coach system in Canada.*

—Norwood



WATERFRONT, *south end. Port business has faded due to the sterling crisis, but Haligonians are confident that slump is temporary.*

VICTORIA *General Hospital is city's newest, Empire's tallest.*

—NS Bureau of Information

A Bold Move for Peace

Our Piece-meal Efforts Point to Logical Solution Of an Atlantic Union

by Willson Woodside

THE United States Government and people, who by their own admission must give leadership to the free world, display a deepening uncertainty, frustration and even bafflement in seeking ways to secure peace and avert another war which would, at the best, set the survivors back in a new Dark Age.

They have tried so many policies, made such great exertions, spent vast sums of money in enlightened projects. Yet the difficulties and the dangers seem greater than ever.

Roosevelt's generous and forthright wartime policies towards Russia, UNRRA aid, over half of which went to the Soviet Union and its sphere, the setting up of the United Nations, and the offer to yield the U.S. atomic monopoly—all of these have failed to win the hoped-for Soviet cooperation in world affairs.

The International Monetary Fund and World Bank for Reconstruction, the British loan, the International Trade Organization—all of these have failed to free the main current of world trade. In the same way, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact have failed to give the Western nations adequate security against the proclaimed Soviet policy of spreading Communism over the whole world.

What to try now? Many voices are raised, for a new meeting with Stalin, for a greater, world-wide Marshall Plan tied to disarmament, for the arming of Germany, for the assumption of Britain's load of sterling war debt to India, Pakistan and Egypt, for the lowering of American tariffs so as to buy more from the European Marshall Plan countries, for increasing American armed power, for renouncing the hydrogen bomb, for launching an ideological counter-offensive against the Soviets, with propaganda and resistance movements, for a Pacific Pact.

Several of these represent further piece-meal efforts to establish closer cooperation among the free Western nations and strengthen their economic and military position in the face of the Soviet expansionist drive. Past experience offers little hope that they will bring any real solution, any more than the other piece-meal efforts have done.

Before Congress at this moment, however, is another proposal that does offer a basic solution to most of these problems. It is a proposal which is consistent with American traditions. Indeed, it has been inherent in the whole development of "becoming more and more mixed up together"—as Mr. Churchill put it—in his offer of union to France and transfer of British Atlantic bases to the U.S. in 1940; in Lend-Lease and the postwar U.S. loan to Britain; in the Truman Doctrine, Western Union and the Atlantic Pact; in the Marshall Plan, with its hope of bringing an "integration" of the European economy and the need which is now recognized for the U.S. to buy more from Europe.

ATLANTIC
UNION
Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President is requested to invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates, representing their principal political parties, to meet this year with delegates of the United States in a Federal Convention to explore how far their peoples, and the peoples of such other democracies as the convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them, within the framework of the U. N., the principles of free federal union.

—Freedom and Union

SENATE *Foreign Affairs Committee has been holding hearings on this Resolution, to come before Congress this session. A similar one is before the House.*

This is the proposal for Atlantic Federal Union, fathered by Clarence Streit of "Union Now", and sponsored by a committee impressively headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts, former Secretary of War Robert Patterson, and former Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Will Clayton. These experienced and hard-headed men have no doctrinaire scheme, with federal areas, votes and powers all worked out in advance. Nor do they stand up, like the unpolitical Einstein, and call for "World Government—*Now*"—but no one knows *how*.

The Atlantic Union Resolution which has been sponsored by 21 Senators, simply calls on President Truman to invite the original members of the Atlantic Pact to meet in convention this year to explore how far their peoples are ready to go towards federal union. This would be a meeting, not of Cabinet Ministers or civil servants, but of delegates representing the principal political parties. The whole idea of this union is that it is to be a union of the peoples and not just an agreement between their governments. If the delegates decide that they want to go ahead, the Convention will work out the federal constitution, and present it for ratification to all the nations involved.

Fits Canada's Position

The whole experience of the 13 American colonies in framing their federal union, the difficulties which they had to meet and overcome, the great disparity between the states in population, economic wealth and debt, the balance set between representation by population and states' rights in the bicameral Congress, and the immense development made possible by the establishment of a huge trading area under a single currency, is being drawn on heavily to explain and popularize the Atlantic Union idea as a natural development for the U.S.

It would seem an even more natural development for Canada, also experienced in working federal institutions, with a political and economic position balanced between Britain and the United States, and strong racial and lingual affinities with France.

We too have been attempting piece-meal solutions to our problems, with a Mutual Defence arrangement with the Americans for this continent, the Atlantic Pact to secure our interest in Europe, a difficult trade-balancing act between the sterling area and the dollar area, credits for our European customers, efforts to bring in new immigrants, and so on.

Not only would Atlantic Union provide the large market, free flow of trade and confidence in the future which are necessary to the healthy functioning of our economic system.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

The University of Manitoba
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Applications are invited for the position of Director of the School of Art to be established in September, 1950. This appointment carries with it participation in the pension plan of the University. Commencing salary will be not less than $5,000 per year and is dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Applications should be submitted to the President of the University, from whom further details can be obtained.

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FALLING EXPORTS: RISING MP'S

by Michael Barkway

FOR MORE than a year now George Drew and his followers have been telling us that Canada was on the road to economic ruin. Liberals, with C. D. Howe at their head, have been telling us that everything is for the best under the best of all possible governments.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

The argument, started during last year's election campaign, has been raging ever since. If you had had to sit in the House of Commons through the first five weeks of this session, you would have been astonished how often Members quoted last year's election speeches.

George Drew contributed his marathon two-hour speech, which brought the climax to the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

Ottawa newspapers reporting the first part of the speech were being sold in the Parliament Building before Drew had finished. He chivvied Gardiner, who unfortunately was not there. He produced the nearest approach to a good catch-phrase the Opposition has yet found. He quoted again and again a phrase Gardiner had used to describe Canada's surpluses:

"Only a little bit of butter, a little bit of cheese and some honey."

Stanley Knowles, from the CCF benches, added: "A little bit of baloney."

It was quite fun. But it had the air of a college debating society—or at least what a college debating society should be like if it didn't take itself too seriously. The debate was for the fun of the debate. It was in no way an analysis of Canada's economic position. It contributed little or nothing to a solution of our long-term problems.

Everybody agrees what the problem is. It is not that the world does not want our goods. It is just that most of the world cannot pay for them. Most of the world uses sterling or some other "soft currency" which can't be exchanged for dollars. They'll take our goods all right: glad to get them. But they won't pay us dollars for them: they can't. Sterling exchange, in the technical phrase, is not "convertible."

Said Drew: "Let no one tell the House that no steps can be taken to make exchange convertible. . . . Surely some way is open to sensible human minds by which our food products and our excellent industrial production can get to the markets of the world."

Steps can be found: some way is open, says Drew. But he has never said what the steps are, what the way is.

The CCF took a hand in this, too. If most of the world can pay for our goods in sterling, but not in dollars, then let us accept sterling, says M. J. Coldwell. The answer of the officials to this is that "accepting sterling" means accepting whatever goods we can get from the sterling area. If we have dollars we can buy either from the U.S. or from anywhere else. If we have sterling we can only buy from the non-dollar world.

Coldwell's proposal goes a step further. After we had bought all the goods we could get from the sterling area, we would have some sterling left. The CCF does not guess how much, but Government experts think we might accumulate $200 millions' worth in a year. Coldwell says we should use this to invest in "underdeveloped areas of the world." He is presumably thinking of Africa and Asia and colonial territories elsewhere.

All this argument about trade has taken up hours and days of Parliamentary time. From the Government side the only full answer was the one the Prime Minister gave in the early days of the session. If his colleagues had painted too optimistic a picture, St. Laurent did not make the same mistake. "We are," he admitted, "in a vulnerable position on both export and import accounts." In the present year he expected our imports to be about the same as last year. But he thought we might sell less abroad by about $250 millions. If he's right, that would just about wipe out last year's favorable balance. And the trouble is that certain industries and areas will be hurt much worse than others.

Adjustment

But, St. Laurent argued, we are in a year of adjustment. The adjustment had to come and the Government does not mean to fight it. It proposes to take the worst impact of the shock by extending unemployment benefits and price supports. But it won't even pretend to safeguard every Canadian against loss.

Moreover St. Laurent pointed out a lot of favorable factors—high domestic investment, developing resources, "continuing general buoyancy", national production even higher than 1949's record. And he reminded us very bluntly that there is only one way we can get paid for our loans or for the goods we send to non-dollar countries. That is by taking their goods. They will pay us in goods, or they will not pay us at all. "It is going to be a little painful for some of us in some quarters", said the Prime Minister. "But I think it is the only way we can reach that goal of convertibility."

Bob Mayhew, the Fisheries Minister from Victoria BC, went on a bit further from here. Obviously the thought left in his mind after flying round the world with Mr. Pearson in January was something like this: "These countries would like to buy Canadian goods if they could pay for them by selling more to us." He went on to puzzle out a way it might be done. He is the first to admit that his idea is neither perfect nor complete. But at least he thinks it is an idea which might develop into something.

He got off to a bad start by reading inadvertently from a text which had got muddled. He said something he didn't mean, and had to correct it next day. But he did mean it when he said: "Our problem is unique, and a unique solution has to be found". "At least", Drew jibed, "at least the Minister of Fisheries has been thinking".

Although you can't pin it down from Mayhew's words, it is true that he is more worried about the trade situation than some of his colleagues. He is more ready than, say, Abbott or Howe, to try unorthodox solutions. Though, if you take his suggestion in its corrected form, it's not so very unorthodox.

Mayhew's idea is that Canadian firms might form an inter-company organization, called a National Export-Import Corporation. It would try to find things that other countries had to sell in Canada. It could sell them through the importing or wholesale firms which belonged. And in return it could sell the Canadian goods which its exporting members wanted to sell abroad.

—*O*

FROM *Minister Mayhew, thought.*

Perhaps the idea was born in Ceylon. Mayhew told me that Ceylon would like to buy a number of Canadian surpluses, including salt cod, powdered milk and railway ties. Suppose we could get tea and coffee in exchange. The Newfoundland fishermen couldn't market the tea and coffee. But probably an Export-Import Corporation could.

This is no quick or magic cure for our troubles. But it might be a line Canadian business could work on. Certainly Mayhew is at one with his Cabinet colleagues in wanting to see business strike out for itself. And he offers businessmen this idea for whatever it's worth.

The thing that shocked many people in Mayhew's proposal was that he used the word "barter". Barter is anathema to the Government experts. But we are likely to hear more of it. A few Canadian firms have already tried barter deals. Others are contemplating them. Some of the dangers and possibilities will be examined in SN's Business Front next week.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

New Brunswick:

NUMBER TWO

HUGH MACKAY, the financier who has led the Conservative opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature for the last 11 years, publicly intimated the other day that he will retire from active politics soon.

This indicates that both the Government (Liberal) and the Opposition parties will shortly have new chiefs, as persistent reports say Premier John B. McNair will quit the ring soon (SN March 21).

Several Conservative figures are angling for the chance to succeed Mr. Mackay. Among possible choices is Col. A. J. Brooks, MP for Royal, if he wants the job.

Conservative fortunes are at a low ebb in New Brunswick just now. But aspirants for the leadership doubtless see two encouraging factors: (1) things can't get much worse for the party, which holds only five out of 52 Legislature seats at present, and so whatever befalls is apt to be a gain; (2) the announcement by Premier McNair that the province is to have a sales tax—a "social services and education tax"—has had a sobering effect on the people and has aroused widespread resentment which may still be smoldering when the next election rolls around.

British Columbia:

THE COSTS

IN VANCOUVER, after a 14-day sitting, Frederick Rodger Decharme was convicted of murdering Blanche Fern Fisher, 45-year-old spinster. The bill: for the prosecution—$4,300, including $1,500 to Prosecutor T. G. Norris, KC; for the defence, $150 from public funds to Defence Counsel Dugald McAlpine who also had to pay (an unstated amount) out of it for medical testimony.

■ Spring is in the air: In March, 242 families which receive family allowances moved to BC, mostly from the prairies; 249 other families went back. The figures reversed a months-long trend.

■ In Vancouver, on a windy March day, a truck rounded a busy corner, dumped out accounting sheets when the door flew open. Good-hearted citizens raced in the wind, recovered the papers, returned them to the driver. He continued his trip to the incinerator to have them burned.

Manitoba:

FIREWATER

UNDER heavy fire in the Manitoba legislature, during this session were the province's liquor laws and regulations.

An Opposition member stirred up the debate when he suggested it was high time the "antiquated" laws were referred to a committee of the legislature. Another Opposition member attacked the Manitoba Liquor Commission for selling "watered" liquor.

He estimated that the liquor consumers in Manitoba for the past fiscal year had paid between $1,500,000 and $1,800,000 for water. Other members were critical of the restrictive laws and said they preferred the laws in Quebec. Indications were that a public inquiry into the liquor laws might be launched.

Saskatchewan:

TRAIL'S END

OLD "One-and-a-Half-Step" is dead. To trappers, ranchers and farmers in the Big River district, that's big news. for "One-and-a-Half-Step" had harried them and outwitted them for several years.

He was a big, dog timber wolf, standing three feet tall, with huge paws and fangs an inch long. He got his name from the fact he had only three legs, consequently any killing could easily be placed where it belonged. He was shot at dozens of times, was known to have eaten poisoned carcasses, and when finally shot his 150-pound frame had shrunk to a miserable 95 pounds.

He met his death through following two dogs into a farm yard at night. The barking dogs awakened Charlie Muir and his son, Alan, and they fired at the marauder in the darkness. Next day his body was found half a mile away.

■ All newcomers to the University of Saskatchewan will have to take remedial English classes, it was announced this week by University authorities. This decision follows intensified complaints at the lack of English displayed by a majority of Saskatchewan high school students. Dr. Carlyle King, head of the University English Department, commented: "They might as well all take it; we were sending more and more students to the class each year, anyway."

■ A memorial union building will be constructed at the University of Saskatchewan at a cost of $750,000. University officials frowned ominously recently when at elections for the Students Representative Council one candidate advocated "put a pub in MUB."

—Meadows in The Vancouver Sun

"B. K." BRAVES THE "BEAUTY, BOUNCE AND BOMBAST" OF VANCOUVER (SN, MARCH 14)

—CP

ENEMIES MEET. *John H. Brown, Alberta entomologist who directs the province's campaign to ward off an impending rat invasion, examines a young brown rat killed in Edmonton recently. Alberta is one of the few rat-free areas in the world. In the background is a Government poster warning residents of the rat menace.*

Ontario:

NO RACING

ONTARIO is to have commercial sport on Sunday; but that is all. In a cautious piece of legislation Premier Frost bowed to the wishes of Windsor and Toronto which had voted in favor of Sunday sport. They could have it, as could any other community that approved it by a vote.

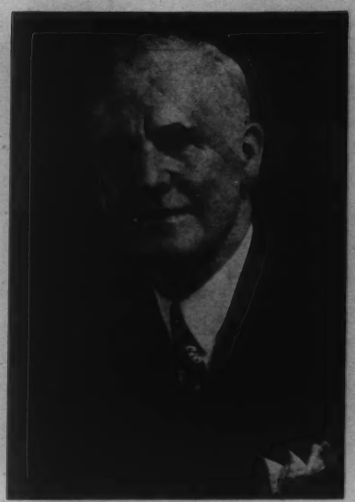
But the sport was to be held between 1.30 and 6, and municipal councils would decide what sports could be played and where. Ten per cent of the voters at any time could call for a plebiscite either pro or against.

Definitely excluded was horse racing. Movies also weren't allowed under the Act and wouldn't be.

As for liquor: "There never will be liquor served on Sunday in this province so long as this Government is in power," said the Premier.

■ All racing in Ontario is to be brought under Government control. A three to seven man commission would supervise it, Premier Frost said.

Regulation was the announced reason. But revenue was another. The commission would wage war on bookmaking, and get some of the revenue now going into the illegal books into the tracks where the province gets its 12½ per cent cut (raised from 10 per cent this year).



—CP

COMMUNICATIONS HEAD. *D. L. Howard, Assistant General Manager of Canadian Pacific Communications since 1945, has been named President of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation, the new Government-operated company which will nationalize the Dominion's entire external telecommunications set-up.*

Quebec:

PROMOTION

LAST Saturday morning, as is their custom, elderly Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Leger attended the six o'clock mass in the chapel of Montreal's Ste. Marguerite Institute. The news they heard at the conclusion of the service made them weep with joy: their son, Msgr. Paul Emile Leger, member of the Order of the Gentlemen of Ste. Sulpice, had just been named ecclesiastical head of Canada's most populated Roman Catholic archdiocese — Montreal.

Rumors that Msgr. Leger, now in Rome where he is Rector of the Pontifical Canadian College, would get the post had been heard in Quebec ecclesiastical circles ever since Archbishop Joseph Charbonneau resigned for "reasons of health," but several other names had also been mentioned.

A native of Valleyfield, Que., Archbishop Leger served at one time as Vicar-General of the diocese of Valleyfield. Seven years ago he left to take up his duties in Rome. His only brother, Jules, is one of Prime Minister St. Laurent's secretaries.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Msgr. Leger's elevation to one of the highest posts of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, Msgr. Ildebrando Antoniutti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, made public the news that Archbishop Charbonneau, now in a Victoria, BC, nursing home, has been appointed assistant to the Pontifical Throne and Roman Count.

"This distinction," the brief announcement read, "has been granted by His Holiness the Pope as a token of his paternal benevolence toward the former Archbishop of Montreal."

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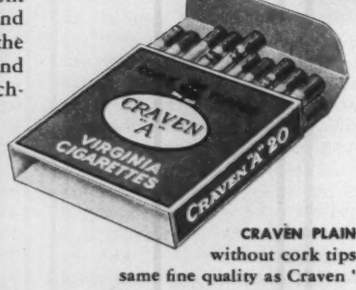

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The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

Alberta:

NO OTHER WAY

CALGARY is getting ready to celebrate its 75th anniversary this summer. It is exactly three-quarters of a century since the RNWMP, which had arrived in the foothills the previous year, took a wide swing around Southern Alberta and built a post at the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers.

The main celebration will take place during Stampede Week, and a lively controversy has already begun in local newspapers about what form the celebration should take. Many citizens argue that the city should forget its "cow-town" background and concentrate on emphasizing more modern developments, such as the increase of industry and the development of Alberta's oil.

These suggestions have outraged the traditionalists. The big parade which traditionally opens the Stampede is heavily accented with a Western flavor—cowboys, Indians, chuckwagons, ox-carts and other similar paraphernalia. Critics have suggested there is too much of this, but one irate old-timer wrote to the *Calgary Herald* suggesting that, so far from playing down Calgary's ranching background, the proper way to celebrate the city's 75th birthday would be to drive 5,000 head of steers through Calgary's downtown streets as part of the Stampede parade.

Chances are that this year's celebrations will open in the traditional manner, with several bands, the mayor in a ten-gallon hat, large numbers of cowboys (and cowgirls) and a detachment of Indians in full ceremonial dress. There's no real evidence that either Calgarians or the thousands of out-of-town visitors to the Stampede would want it any other way, birthday or no birthday.

BRANCH OFFICE

EVER since Edmonton (by a process which all loyal Calgarians regard frankly as gerrymandering) was declared capital of Alberta, Calgary has felt a vague sense of victimization. This was intensified by the later decision to put the University of Alberta in Edmonton as well.

Calgary's citizens rarely tire of quoting the example of Saskatchewan, where Regina became the capital and Saskatoon got the university. And periodically over the years Calgary makes an attempt to get at least part of the University of Alberta transferred from the rival city 200 miles to the north.

The latest attempt has been made by a committee of Calgary business and professional men, whose sole object is to get university facilities operating in the southern city. The main suggestion is that courses should be offered in Calgary which would enable students from the southern half of the province to take their first one or two years of university in Calgary, instead of being put to the expense of living in Edmonton during that time.

Indications are, however, that the latest attempt will be no more successful than previous approaches to University and Provincial Government authorities. Both Calgary members of the University Board of Governors voted against the suggestion, and have explained to the Calgary committee that the project would mean too much extra expense.

GETS U.N. POST: *Maj.-Gen. Howard Kennedy of Dunrobin, Ont., and Toronto, who has been appointed director of the $53 million United Nations relief and works program for Palestine refugees. Kennedy, a forest management expert, will set up his headquarters in Beyrouth, Lebanon.*

Newfoundland:

SURVEYOR

M. J. MADIGAN, economic engineer of the International Technical Services, New York, has met a specially convened meeting of the Newfoundland provincial cabinet. It was the first step in Premier Smallwood's New Year's announced economic development program for the new province and may result in United States capital being invested. Mr. Madigan, who is with the Rockefeller interests, assured the cabinet that his company would start an industrial survey of Newfoundland in the Spring.

Madigan first came to Newfoundland in 1941 to help build the vast U.S. military bases established near St. John's (Pepperrell Air Force Base), Argentia (Navy, Army and Air Force), and the Ernest Harmon Air Force Base at Stephenville, west coast.

GOOD HEALTH

SINCE April 1, last, the Newfoundland Department of Health has expended $5,552,000, Deputy Minister Dr. L. A. Miller announced recently. Federal grants amounted to $588,000 and a Department of Public Works grant of $330,000 was used for hospital construction. The Provincial Government expenditure amounted to $4,964,900.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign in the new province for the eleven months cost $250,000. Other expenditures were $626,000 for the St. John's Sanatorium; $3,100 for operation and wages of the West Coast Sanatorium at Corner Brook; $132,000 for T.B. control. Operation and salaries for the Mental Hospital cost $844,169.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MAO ASSERTING HIMSELF

A CURIOUS incident little noticed in the press has been the bid by Ho Chi Minh, the Communist leader in Indo-China, for diplomatic recognition by Tito. Needless to say the latter granted this eagerly. The whole importance of the incident was, of course, in the inference that Ho would not have moved without the advice and sanction of Mao, on whom he counts for support.

Though Tito's UN representatives have voted on every occasion in favor of seating the Chinese Communists, Mao himself has so far refused to recognize Tito. Is he now giving Moscow a subtle hint that a league of National Communist states could be formed if the Kremlin carries its demands for subjugation and its territorial pressure too far? This dispatch by Frank Robertson from Hong Kong, special to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT, claims that Mao is taking a very firm stand against Soviet ambitions in Sinkiang:

FIRST-HAND REPORTS reaching Hong Kong indicate that the Chinese Communists may be attempting to Sinify the vast Central Asian province of Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, which many have regarded as a territory which would fall naturally into the sphere of Soviet Russian influence.

Chinese who have recently made the long overland journey from Tihwa, the Sinkiang capital, say that thousands of Chinese soldiers are being demobilized in the province to become farmers or miners, and are being joined by their dependents and many thousands of other workers.

Colonizing with Chinese

Normally only one person in twenty in Sinkiang is Chinese. Various Turki groups, most of which are essentially anti-Chinese, make up the bulk of the population. These peoples are closely related to the inhabitants of Soviet Turkestan, across the Sinkiang border, giving the province a strong ethnic alliance with the Soviet Union.

In addition, the Soviet Union is the natural trade outlet for Sinkiang; the Turksib railroad runs within a few miles of the province's western border. Geographically, too, the province falls naturally into the Soviet orbit; weeks of travel, including the long marches of the Gobi Desert, separate the oases of Sinkiang from the markets of China.

But, if current reports are true, the Peking Government plans to increase the ratio of Chinese in the province from one in twenty to at least one in five—a move that is likely to have repercussions locally, since the alien Chinese, after long periods of domination through force of arms, are thoroughly unpopular with the Turki peoples.

Eye-witness accounts of the migration that has already begun are supported by recent broadcasts of the New China News Agency from Peking. One report said that thousands of Chinese Communist troops in Sinkiang were being put to work as farmers, or were being used to mine gold and coal.

At the same time, Peking Radio announced that Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, and at least ten other prominent Turki and Kazakh leaders have joined the Chinese Communist party. In addition the army of the Soviet-dominated Ili party, which rose in revolt against the Chinese in 1944, and later, after reconciliation attempts broke down, formed the East Turkestan People's Republic, has been incorporated into the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

It is interesting to note that this army has been moved from the Ili district to Tihwa, while Chinese troops have replaced it on the Soviet border —a move which may be viewed as a Chinese attempt to break down Soviet influence in the rich Ili zone, an area in which Russia had a covetous interest even in Czarist days.

Travellers from Sinkiang report that the terrible famine that much of China is now suffering has not reached the Central Asian province, nor is it likely to, for the rich oases there have an assured and controlled supply of water from the melting snows of the high mountains that separate Sinkiang from the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, India and Tibet.

VENIZELIST VICTORY

GREEK AFFAIRS having held a rather special interest during the past few years, SATURDAY NIGHT is pleased to present this highly authoritative report just received from Athens, by S. J. Stephanos, a former *chef de cabinet* to the famous Venizelos, on the political situation following the recent elections:

IT WAS EASY to foresee on the eve of the elections that public opinion had turned away from the two main parties, the Populists and the Liberals, who though rivals for many years had joined hands in face of the Communist menace. It was natural that they should suffer the wear and tear of having been in power under the extremely unfavorable circumstances of the past four years of civil war. The majority of the public would not even give them credit for the victory, ascribing this to Marshal Papagos.

—Miller

KING LEOPOLD, *still solidly opposed by Paul-Henri Spaak and his Socialist Party, is offered "honorable" solution of returning to Belgium to abdicate in favor of son Baudouin.*

The Populists, besides, were held responsible for certain financial scandals. They were the big losers in the election, in which the mass of the voters turned to the parties of the Centre. The outstanding winner was the new party of General Plastiras and M. Tsouderos. Plastiras is often termed a Leftist, but those who know him and his fellow party leaders well have not the slightest doubt that they are as loyal and nationalist as any party of the Centre. Moscow Radio expressly instructed its followers not to vote for him.

It would be truer to say that Plastiras had drawn the votes of Liberals dissatisfied with the direction of that party by the younger Venizelos. The Liberals, generally favored to win, lost nearly half of their expected vote to Plastiras, himself an old friend and collaborator of the great Venizelos. These two parties are generally regarded in Greece today as forming but two wings of the same political body. With the Social Democratic Party of Papandreou—who was also a minister under Venizelos *père*—they hold 60 per cent of the seats in the new Parliament.

A Centre Coalition

They have promptly entered into active negotiations for the formation of a Centre coalition, essentially in the Venizelist tradition. The chief difficulty here will be in placating M. Venizelos Jr., who is aggrieved at the intervention of Plastiras and the splitting of the Liberal vote. Should the two wings be joined in a coalition he would face the danger that Plastiras might come off with the leadership of a reunited Liberal Party. M. Papandreou, confident in his own personal superiority over his two collaborators, is all eagerness to join the coalition.

—International

ONE *of the biggest peacetime maneuvers ever held by U.S., Operation "Portrex," recently held off Puerto Rico, featured airborne as well as amphibious landings.*

It is probable that these three leaders will come to agreement, but if they cannot, new elections will have to be held, this time under the majority electoral system as used in Britain and Canada. If this were to happen, General Papagos, the hero of the fight against Mussolini in 1940 and of the civil war victory in 1949, the most respected personality in the country, would presumably lead a new movement of national unity and win an absolute majority.

Communist Decline

In conclusion, one further aspect of the election must be considered: the strength registered by the extreme left. The Communist Party, having put itself outside the law and in revolution against the state, was naturally excluded. But several small parties which had belonged to the Communist bloc EAM during the time of the Occupation, formed a new leftist electoral group. Naturally, this group received the full patronage of the Cominform Radio, which went so far as to name the candidates which were acceptable to it.

Estimating the Communist abstentions in the 1946 election at 150,000 to 220,000, the strength of the left would seem to remain unchanged since then. But considering that a part of the leftist bloc is comparable to the Labor left wing in Britain, actual Communist strength would appear to have declined somewhat. This decline, however, has taken place entirely in the countryside, which experienced the terror of the Communist guerrillas.

In sum, it may be said that the elections were carried out on a high level, both as regards the political maturity shown by the people and the impartiality shown by the authorities.

The seats gained by the main parties in a house of 250 members were as follows:

Extreme Right	16
Populists (Tsaldaris)	57
Liberals (Venizelos)	56
Progressives (Plastiras)	49
Democrats (Papandreou)	35
Leftist bloc	21

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

It would also offer a solution for the intractable British economic crisis; for the deep crisis of morale in France, expected to be the mainstay of Western defence of Europe and quite unable to maintain that role; and ultimately for the problem of Germany, too dangerous to leave alone and yet too strong for a Western European Union.

Above all, it would be a bold step into the future, towards an ultimate world government under law, which would encourage and inspire free people everywhere and discourage aggressors. The mere calling of the convention to explore Atlantic Union might prove to be the turning of the tide, for the Kremlin would realize that any new aggression would only speed the process. The formation of the union would place such an *imbalance* of power on the side of peace that the present morbid and increasing fear of war would be banished.

The chief purpose of Atlantic Union is to preserve freedom. It would admit only nations with a democratic system (which would presumably exclude Portugal, among the Atlantic Pact members). As it grew, taking in new democratic members, it would assure that the world government of the future would be a rule of freedom.

There are great difficulties in this project. But we are driven by great dangers and great necessities. If we do not take this bold step, who can say whether in five, six or seven years, most of Europe and Asia might not have fallen under the control of the Kremlin, and the remaining free peoples of the world left substantially isolated on this continent? In such a case, we would be much less free than now, because of the need for controls, taxes and conscription in vastly increasing our defences as we waited for trans-polar attack.

Must we live with such ugly dreams?

—Wide World

ATLANTIC *Union committee, headed by former Justice Owen Roberts.*

Canada played a splendid part in proposing and working out the Atlantic Pact. It was on our insistence that an article was inserted calling for co-operation beyond the military sphere. Let us again play a leading role in urging that Atlantic Union be explored.

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GREAT AMERICAN GROUP APPOINTMENTS

L. B. SPEECHLY: Previously Branch Manager at Winnipeg is being transferred to Montreal as Province of Quebec Branch Manager. *

A. HASSALL: Previously in charge of the Group's Province of Quebec Branch Office in Montreal is being transferred to the Head Office in Toronto as Casualty Superintendent. *

H. O. HOLROYDE: Previously in charge of the Group's Service Office in London, Ontario, is being transferred to the Winnipeg Office as Branch Manager. *

D. C. GRIGG: Previously in the Group's Head Office in Toronto has been transferred to the Service Office in London, Ontario. *

BOOKS

DETERMINED WOMEN

THE PEABODY SISTERS OF SALEM—by Louise Hall Tharp—McClelland & Stewart—$5.00.

HERE is the warmly and sensitively told story of the remarkable Peabody family of the equally remarkable town of Salem. The three Peabody girls were all exceptional people and born blue-stockings, even though their father was a dentist who didn't seem to have any patients. Early in their poverty-stricken lives they determined to make a success of life. None of them failed to do so.

The only one who remained unmarried was Elizabeth — the Beth of "Little Women" and the heroine of Henry James's "The Bostonians." Throughout her long life her nose was into everybody's business. She taught school, published books, ran a bookshop, espoused abolition and education and the rights of women, introduced and popularized the kindergarten in America, etc., etc. Many sensitive people (among them, Hawthorne, Emerson, Horace Mann) simply could not stand her. She is easily the most interesting of the sisters, with by far the strongest character, and worthy of a biography all her own.

Mary Peabody married one of her mother's boarders, Horace Mann, who became the great martyr of American education. Sophia, the family invalid, whose mother did her level best to keep her "delicate," shocked everyone by marrying Nathaniel Hawthorne. Both these husbands died long before their time; their widows did not long survive them. Elizabeth, the indomitable Elizabeth, outlived them all.

It would be the easiest thing in the world to poke fun at the Peabody trio, but Mrs. Tharp wisely declines to do so. The result is an excellent, swift-moving biography with all the fascination of a compelling novel.

—*J.B.*

LOUISE HALL THARP

OLD SOLDIER?

SERGEANT SHAKESPEARE—by Duff Cooper—Clarke, Irwin—$2.00.

NOBODY, of course, will ever be able to prove that Shakespeare ever bore arms in the Low Countries during part of the seven years of his life, between 1585 and 1592, which are completely unaccounted for.

Still more will nobody ever be able to prove that he was the "Will, my Lord of Leicester's jesting player" by whom in 1586 Sir Philip Sidney sent his wife a letter from the Low Countries which she duly received. But the suggestion that he might have been fascinates this reviewer just as much as it clearly fascinates Sir Duff Cooper, who has done a delightful book supporting the probability of this identity, and adducing a perfect battery of quotations from the earlier plays which strongly suggest a first-hand acquaintance with military life.

It is not so much the accuracy of detail in the military references, though this is great; it is more the perfect at-homeness, the familiarity with the whole atmosphere of war, which so strongly suggests the author's participation in it. Sir Duff points out that there is nothing like this at-homeness in dealing with sailors, although Shakespeare must have known plenty of them. We fancy that this theory is not likely to be overlooked by future commentators on the great dramatist.

—*L.V.G.*

—Harcourt, Paris

DUFF COOPER

ACROSS THE DESK

MORNING FACES—by John Mason Brown—McGraw-Hill—$3.25.

■ This is a set of lovingly written essays by a perceptive father. Most are from Mr. Brown's column in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. He describes how his own two children develop. And the rewards of Father Brown's observations are passed on to us. The description of events is downright delightful — taking a 9-year-old boy to see a legitimate "Hamlet," supervising seven kids at a rodeo, handling three "men" and a boat on a day of angling.

But it's not all fun. Pathos leaps off the pages in the chapter "Sick List." "Illness does not slip up on children. It pounces on them."

Ever feel sorry to see your kids growing up? If so, push a sympathetic hand at John Brown; he'll take it. Fortunately, he has done a little something for the record.

She loves roses... from you

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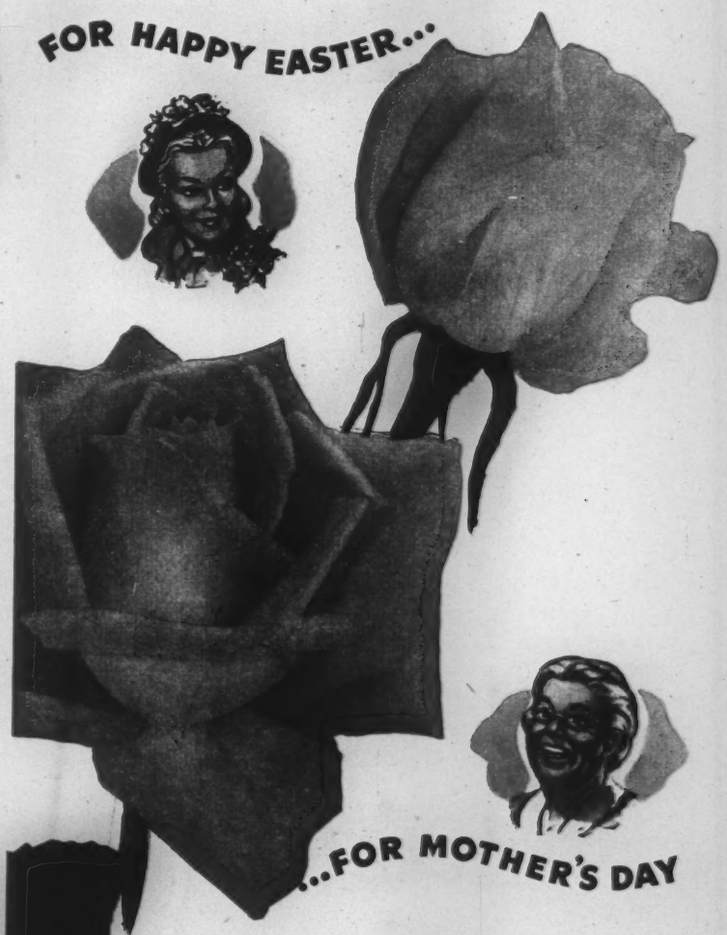

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TRAVEL

LILY BUSINESS

FATE, circumstance and accident, have all played a part in Bermuda's oldest and most noted industry—the growing and exportation of Easter Lily bulbs and buds.

The introduction of the Easter Lily into Bermuda was by accident, according to E. A. McCallan, former director of the Bermuda Department of Agriculture. A missionary, returning from Japan in 1853, who was also a botanical collector, gave Easter lily plants and bulbs to the Rev. J. A. T. Roberts, Rector of Smiths and Hamilton Parishes, and to James H. Thies of St. George, the Postmaster General of Bermuda. It was not long before lilies were growing in many Bermuda gardens.

Some 25 or 30 years elapsed, however, before the commercial possibilities of exporting lily bulbs were realized. To General Russell Hastings, a veteran of the American Civil War who had settled in Bermuda, goes credit for starting the industry. One legend is that General Hastings would occasionally put lily bulbs in his shipments of onions, at the time Bermuda's most important agricultural enterprise, as a gift to his buyers. Eventually more orders were being received for lily bulbs than onions.

In May, 1883, the Bermuda Easter Lily was exhibited in New York at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Actually it was a "freak" plant containing 145 flowers, but it aroused great interest. The Lily was introduced into England one month later at the Horticultural Exhibition in London where it was exhibited and took prizes.

Meanwhile the bulb industry was rapidly growing. The exportation of bulbs is said to have begun in 1878, but the first recorded commercial exportation was 62 cases to the United States in 1883. The greatest period of development was from 1890 to 1903, the peak year being 1895 when the number of bulbs exported to all parts of the world ran into the millions.

In the cultivation of lilies in Bermuda, flowers can almost be considered a "by-product" as the big volume of business is in the bulbs which are shipped to the United States, Canada and England during the summer and are then cultivated in hothouses to supply the demand for flowers during the following Easter season. This is the reason why visitors to Bermuda are able to enjoy the sight of these gorgeous fields, for if the growers were all in the business of selling flowers, the lilies would have to be cut and shipped long before the buds had opened.

One thing that never fails to amaze many Bermuda visitors is to see a field of gleaming white lilies one day and to pass it again the next and see it stripped of its flowers, the blooms thrown in a heap at the side of the field. This is done for two reasons. The blooms are stripped from the stems so that the strength that would otherwise have gone into the flower goes back into the bulb. The second and more important reason is that as soon as the bloom has opened it presents far more wind-resistance, as a heavy wind can break off the stems or at least upset the rooting of the bulb.

Although the flower market is secondary, it is nevertheless an important one. Each year thousands of boxes of cut flowers are sent from Bermuda to all parts of the world by visitors to the Islands, and the Bermuda Government, which is justly proud of the lilies, sends them out as a special form of "Easter Card."

—Perinchief for BNB

BERMUDA LILY FIELD

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THEATRE

OUT ON TOP

A PLAY off the beaten track is usually not a commercial success but it sometimes brings fame to its producers. Such is "Noah" which won top honors for The Everyman Theatre in the BC regionals of the Dominion Drama Festival. (SN March 14.)

Ever since 1947 Director Sydney Risk has wanted to do "Noah." The five animal masks were even commissioned at that time from Cliff Robinson, a well-known Vancouver artist. Various reasons delayed the presentation. But says Sydney Risk: "Both Dorothy Somerset, my associate at UBC on Drama, and myself had to get 'Noah' out of our systems, so we added it to Everyman's repertoire last winter and decided to enter it in the Festival."

—Lenare

SYDNEY RISK

Four years ago Sydney Risk formed The Everyman Theatre in Vancouver and took three plays ("The Importance of Being Earnest," "The Marriage Proposal" and "The Last Caveman") on tour. That year the group played the western provinces, managing, in spite of 16-foot snow drifts, to keep on the road as far as Winnipeg.

At first they had "Agatha," an old converted bus which carried the 12 actors and the Director. "Agatha was allergic to the number 13," says Floyd Caza, a member of the group then (recently toured in Ontario with Brian Doherty's "Arsenic and Old Lace.") The bus gave up at Elko, BC, and the company hopped a freight train to make their show at Fernie.

"Miriam," the second-hand truck that carried the scenery and props, was made of sterner stuff. But 40-below-zero ended her career at Macleod, Alta. From then on it was the train, cold day-coaches for overnight journeys and long waits at small stations. But they took live theatre to places that had never before seen a stage show, to towns of fifty and up —and loved every minute of the tour.

Five of that original company were visiting home territory on that tour. They were Peggy Hassard and husband Arthur Hill, now on the West End London stage; David Major, also in England; Esther Nelson, Ted Follows and Murray Westgate. They didn't get as far as Ottawa, hometown of Drew Thompson (currently with the International Players, Toronto), probably because at one time the company bank balance was down to $12.

In 1947-48 The Everyman Theatre confined its activities to BC, giving shows up and down the Province. This year they have been playing only in the Vancouver schools. One of the productions, "Arms and the Man," has played over 100 performances; was entered along with "Noah," in the regional Festival.

Strictly commercial plays are necessary, Sydney Risk admits, for financial reasons but he prefers to do an unusual play like "Noah." He also likes to do Canadian plays; has done Elsie Park Gowan's "Caravan" and plans to do, soon he hopes, a play by his friend Lister Sinclair.

"The Everyman is as poverty-stricken as it ever was," admits its Director, "but we manage." Headquarters is still the same cold garage-building at Little Mountain, donated by the Army after the war, and an equally unheated army hut for scene-shop and rehearsal space.

The cast do everything, from designing costumes to painting sets.

—Eric Skipsey

SCENE *from "Noah," produced by The Everyman Theatre and the BC regional winner in the DDF: Ron Wilson, Michael Clark, John Milligan, Doug Hellier, Thor Arngrim, Lois McLean, Sheila MacKenzie, Lillian Carlson and Peg Dixon.*

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

BEYOND THEIR MEANS

London

WITH the near approach of Budget Day the question of public overspending in this country becomes more pressing, but not more controversial. There is very little controversy about it. Everyone admits that the Government is spending public money like a sailor on shore leave after a long cruise; but no political leader on either the Government or Opposition benches proposes doing anything really serious about it. Too many land-mines along that road.

P. O'D.

As evidence of the way the money is being spent, here are five of the principal items on the bill;—the national health services take about $1,200,000,000, national insurance and pensions $1,200,000,000, the food subsidies $1,500,000,000, defence about $2,350,000,000, and education $720,000,000.

In the sort of world we live in now no sensible person would wish to see the expenditure on defence heavily cut. That is one economy the nation cannot afford. Nor can it really afford serious cuts in either education or national insurance.

That leaves the health service and the food subsidies as the only two departments in which really important economies could and should be effected. Everyone knows that they are costing far more than the nation can afford. Everyone knows—and lets it go at that. Even the stern Sir Stafford Cripps, who said that there must be no financial supplementaries except in cases of real emergency, has had to give his reluctant consent to supplementaries of nearly $450,000,000—two-thirds of it for the health services!

We are all waiting now to see how he proposes to pay the bill.

WOULD RESTORE FLOGGING

GREAT BRITAIN is one of the most advanced and most humane countries in the world so far as the treatment of criminals is concerned. But even here there is, at the moment, a very wide-spread demand for the restoration of the harsh old penalty of flogging for crimes of violence. Judges have asked for it, and the question has been raised in the House of Commons.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, has set his face against it; and he is a man for whose opinion everyone has a high respect. He insists that the present penalties are sufficient, if sternly enforced. And recently judges have shown every intention of applying the full rigor of the law.

None the less, these brutal attacks go on, in horrifying number—horrifying at least for this country—and the most deplorable feature of them is that the offenders are so often mere lads in their 'teens. These young hooligans go about armed with blackjacks, or "coshes" as they are known here, and attack and rob elderly women.

Flogging may be a survival of mediaeval ferocity, but it is hard not to believe that a reasonable dose of "the cat" would do more for the mental and moral health of these young scoundrels than years spent in such institutions as Borstal.

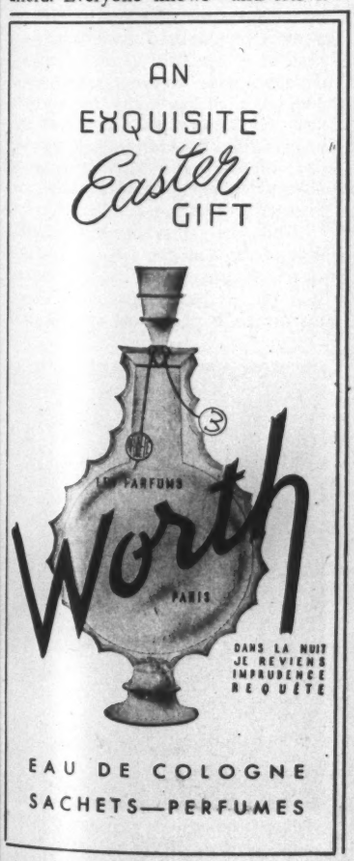
WHY BOTHER?

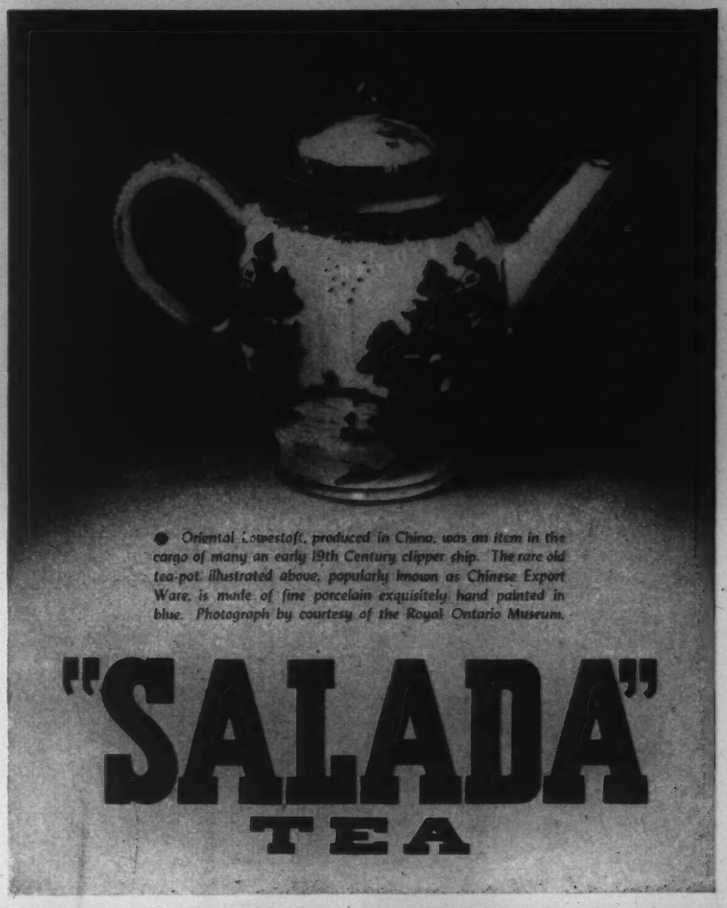
THE AUTHOR of that amazingly successful play of the First World War, "Journey's End," R. C. Sherriff, whose new play "Home at Seven" is now running well in London, was recently offered £10,000 by a Hollywood studio to write the script for a new film. Mr. Sherriff's earnings being what they are, almost all of that handsome fee would have gone in supertax — 18s. and 6d. in the Pound — leaving him just £750.

So Mr. Sherriff made what seems a very sporting offer to the Treasury. It was that he should keep £100 as a nominal fee for his four months' work, and be allowed to apply the rest to the development of a Roman site in Norfolk in which he is keenly interested as an amateur archaeologist. The Treasury did not see its way "to create a precedent." Mr. Sherriff has therefore declined the offer from Hollywood and proposes to spend the four months working in his garden, being also a keen amateur gardener.

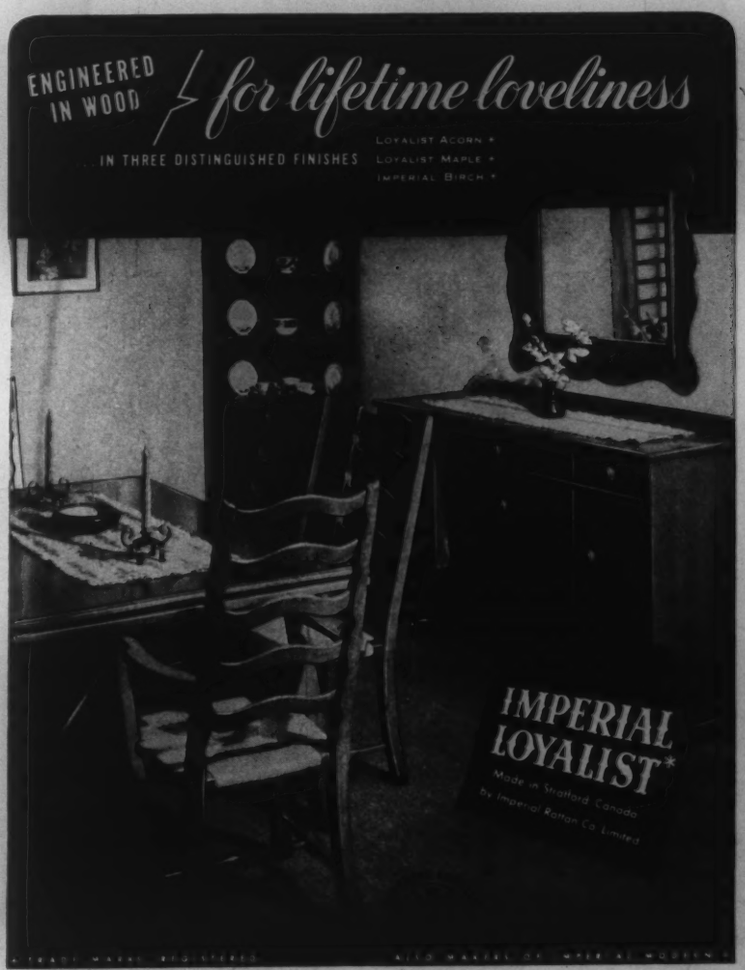
If Mr. Sherriff were alone in adopting this attitude, the matter would be of very little importance. But it is notorious that there are quite a few highly paid writers and playwrights, who deliberately restrict their output and earnings, on the ground that they are using up their intellectual and artistic capital and getting very little financial return on it.

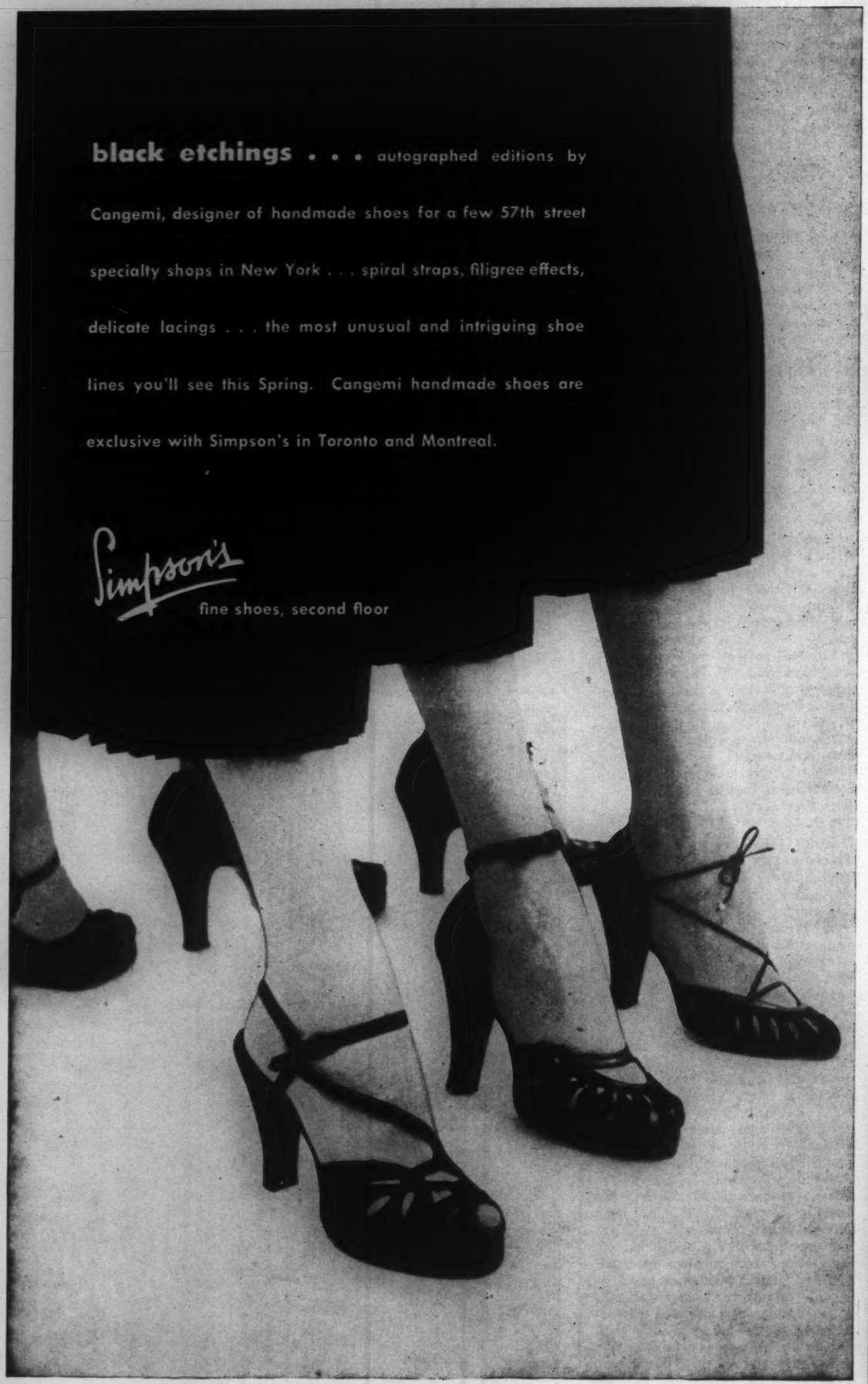
—*P.O'D.*





● *Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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FILMS

OPERATION FRANCIS

THE FILM public apparently is always in the mood for violence, whether it is the civil violence of gangster films or the studio violence of Cecil B. de Mille. War pictures, however, usually have to wait on occasion, for a full-dress war tends to exhaust the public interest in battles, bombings, strategy and even uniforms, and the film-makers must postpone production for months and sometimes years before we are prepared to accept heroic action, even in comedy form.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

However, the proper occasion appears to have arrived. Two war-comedies—"When Willie Comes Marching Home" and "Francis"—are now going full swing. "When Willie Comes Marching Home" is the better of the two, but "Francis" has some diverting moments.

The hero of "Francis" is rather special—an army mule who has not only the gift of speech but a super knowledge of military tactics besides. Since he is free to roam behind the enemy lines he is able to pick up a good deal of out-of-the-way information which he passes along to a dazed second lieutenant (Donald O'Connor). The result for the lieutenant is a moment of military glory, followed by a stretch in the neuropsychiatric ward.

This formula is obviously too good not to be repeated. Every time the lieutenant is released or escapes from his occupational therapy he pulls off a more resounding coup and every time he is banished to the psychiatric department to weave larger baskets. This goes on for quite a long time, and the picture has occasional moments when it tends to sag down on its hindquarters and stay planted. It always gets going again, however, and is often very funny.

While the rather sharp and cynical tone of the dialogue created for Francis rarely corresponds to the expression on his long, grave mule's face, his imitation of human speech (with

—Universal

"FRANCIS"

Chill Wills on the sound track) is at least as persuasive as, say Cornel Wilde's imitation of Chopin with Rubinstein at the piano. Both are pretty good if you don't look too closely for synchronization.

Donald O'Connor's performance as the second lieutenant is both witless and likable and the more mature members of the cast, including Ray Collins and John McIntire, are as active and voluble as though they were afraid Francis might try to steal the picture. He doesn't, but he is quite an unusual asset.

IT IS probably a good sign that Hollywood has gotten round at last to kidding its own psychiatrists. There are several comedy psychiatrists in "Francis" and another turns up in "Mother Didn't Tell Me." They all get the broadest possible treatment.

"Mother Didn't Tell Me" is, I suspect, the sort of comedy a soap-opera writer might turn out after coming home slightly jingled from a party; sufficiently stimulated, that is, to allow her heroine to make a fool of herself for once, but not so lost to principle as to betray her essential womanliness and high principle.

The heroine (Dorothy Maguire) is an earnest romantic who marries a hardworking doctor (William Lundigan). She plans a perfect marriage with long fireside chats over conditions in the duodenal area, a subject she studies assiduously in the intervals of preparing meals. As it turns out however the doctor has time for only such chats as he can snatch between the telephone and the office and no time for the fireside at all.

The film is taken up with these misunderstandings, together with her pregnancy, the birth of her twins and her brief encounter with a passing psychiatrist, the whole conveying a rather cheerful air of soap opera gone slightly cockeyed. With the entrance of the other woman, however, it steadies down and the ending, which puts the heroine right on all scores, is in the familiar tradition. However, the lightheaded quality both in the writing and in Dorothy Maguire's performance makes it passable entertainment.

"THE ETERNAL MELODY" is a contemporary re-working of "La Bohème" with a generous share of the original music and a borrowing from the Puccini plot. The music, supplied mostly by Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth, is beautifully recorded and superbly sung. The plot I'm afraid is less commendable, which doesn't prevent it from taking up far more room than it deserves.

Briefly, Réné and Denise (Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth) are displaced persons living in Paris. Both are singers, but Denise works in a dress shop and Réné has only the memory of his operatic past in Poland to sustain him. They meet and love but Denise is doomed, as every trained movie-goer will recognize from the moment she pauses to cough and catch her breath on her way up to Réné's seven-story walkup. There are a lot of plot complications, however, before she comes to her end—appropriately as Mimi, in the last act of "La Bohème," which she insists on singing against the doctor's orders. She

—20th Century-Fox

"MOTHER DIDN'T TELL ME"

scarcely manages to falter through it, which makes an affecting climax but seemed hardly fair to the subscribers out front. —*Mary Lowrey Ross*

PRESS

THE MAN ON PAGE SIX

FOR A GOOD many of us hardened addicts to newspaper-reading, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* is mainly McAree. We note its other excellencies, compassing them at a glance, but to begin our serious reading we turn to Page Six. And for these reasons: (1) the subject is sure to be of lively and general interest; (2) the comment is pungent and still lighthearted; (3) the style is muscular and lean; and (4) the writer is not afraid to slap any Sacred Cow on the flank and tell her to move over.*

Once upon a time J. V. McAree was an editorial writer on the staff of the *Mail and Empire*. In the main, editorial comment is a restricted business. Government policy on its four levels, International, Federal, Provincial, Municipal, comes first. There are a few secondary subjects, such as The Business Outlook, The Decline of Family Life, The Cultural Factor, but articles of this kind are mere space-fillers. Yet "the world is so full of a number of things", all deserving of editorial notice, but unlikely to get it.

Some day, somewhere, an editorial writer will let himself go and do a piece on some oddity in the news of the day. The Editor, reading the manuscript (while thinking of the Policy of the Paper) will be in difficulty, trying to shake his head and nod it at the same time. "Not precisely suitable," he will say, "but too good to scrap," and prints it as a By-line Special; outside the boundary fence, but near enough to command attention.

Then at the Club a member says to the Editor, "I say; that piece about Flagpole Sitting; damn' good. You ought to have more of 'em."

The Editor returns to the office, summons his frisky aide and says, "Those signed things are all right; better do one every day." And so a columnist is born.

McAree didn't arrive in that particular chariot. His Fourth Column was started at the suggestion of a clergyman who thought that the terse despatches, say on Foreign Affairs, or Labor Unrest, would be better understood if a "background" article accompanied them.

A Feature Is Born

So from 1905 onwards he was doing "specials," all unsigned, until the Killam interests bought the *Mail and Empire* in 1927. But not unnoticed! Mr. Killam had noticed, and said "Sign 'em", thus at once giving his paper a "feature" with a steadily growing implement of value. For in those days editors on this continent were just beginning to understand that anonymous writing was dead.

Now McAree was a free nigger, a go-as-you-please person, finding subjects in the continuing achievements (and follies) of mankind, examining, perhaps, some strange crime, some new insanity of doctrine or conduct, some bizarre personality. Of course, the Editor saw every article in manuscript, perhaps making a suggestion, or spotting an error of fact, but not "running interference."

Day after day public interest grew. A time came when every mail brought, in equal measure, friendly approval or indignant remonstrance; the writer not being greatly moved by either.

So when the *Globe* and the *Mail and Empire* were merged under George McCullagh, the signed column continued; still without interference. In eleven years Mr. McCullagh has suggested only one subject and has "killed" only one article. Even when McAree dragged the paper into a libel suit, all the proprietor said was "I wish you had picked a different subject," a sentence which might be classified under the heading the humor of understatement.

Who is this John Vernon McAree? To me he is "Mr. Toronto;" born and bred there, exposed to all the pre-

—Globe and Mail

McAREE: *Column of fun and wisdom.*

*During last fortnight McAree's column covered typical range of topics: SATURDAY NIGHT's Toronto story; Paris, paradise for negroes; modern wives; taboo religion; false names on marriage certificates; science vs. crime; London *Times*, pioneer of press freedom; atomic warfare; smoking; and the downfall of a British racing figure, from KC Sir Patrick Hastings's new book "Cases in Court."

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BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Why do people grow old?

NO ONE KNOWS the complete answer to this vital question.

But, aided by financial support from more than fifty life insurance companies, an important study on the processes of aging is being carried on at Canadian medical institutions. Here significant discoveries have been made in recent years. And the day may come when further discoveries along these lines will help prolong life for all mankind.

This is only *one* of the medical projects in which the life insurance companies in Canada have a stake. Their financial aid is also helping science to win the war against infantile paralysis, heart disease, cancer and tuberculosis . . . as well as promoting better nutrition and public health.

These, too, are long-range crusades. But, by increasing the number of skilled scientists working at these tasks . . . and by making it possible for many young "men and women in white" to get further training and experience . . . the financial contributions of life insurance companies help bring success *sooner*.

In all these ways, the life insurance companies in Canada help *you* to live a longer, healthier life!

A Helpful Citizen in your Community

When a life insurance representative sells you a policy, *he also helps to improve your community*. For a large part of each life insurance dollar is put to work, through investments to build schools, bridges, highways, industrial plants and many other projects that create jobs and make for better living.

You share in these improvements, made possible through the efforts of your helpful fellow-citizen—the modern life underwriter!

LIFE INSURANCE

. . . Guardian of Canadian Homes

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their Representatives

SN-149

judices and graces of old time and present time, tolerant towards the one, proud of the other and bamboozled by neither. His father was a Dominion Land Surveyor, obsessed by the importance of accuracy. By heritage alone the son might be expected to hunt for intrinsic values. His mother was at once gay in spirit and Methodistical—and don't think that is a contradiction, because it isn't. She was sister to a figure notable in Toronto story; one Robert John Fleming, thrice Mayor of the city, then Assessment Commissioner, and finally Manager of the old Street Railway.

This personage, knowing well "Wally" Wilkinson, Managing Editor of the *Mail and Empire*, said one day, "A nephew of mine thinks he'd like newspaper work; will you give him a trial?" "Sure," responded Wally.

So in 1898 Vern. McAree was a cub-reporter; his first and continuing assignment being "Hotels and Rails," his salary, $8 a week. Time came when a chap named Phillips who had been conducting a Children's Corner gave up in despair and sought a more cheerful career as an undertaker. McAree took his place, changed and improved the feature until it was aimed at older youth; nowadays lumped under the hideous phrase, "Teen-agers." The salary was whooped to a figure beyond the dreams of avarice—$12 a week—and the young man, under the instruction of Arthur Wallis, the Editor, began writing editorials.

Where was he educated for this important office? Formally, at Dufferin Public School; informally by a furious course of reading, self-imposed, which began at home in his earliest years and never stopped for a single day. No wonder he learned to write with power and precision. No wonder he has judgment, taste, and a vast store of miscellaneous knowledge.

He lives in the suburban town of Mimico with his wife and daughter. Three other daughters are married and away. Did he move to Mimico in order to be near a golf-course? That would be the normal act of the normal editor or writer. But McAree is not to be counted with the common herd of ordinary people. He had an original idea; he thought Mimico would be a good place to keep pigeons. So it is, and here he breeds them and fancies them.

He has been known, on occasion, to play handball, but his preference is for the vicarious exercise of pursuing murderers in detective fiction.

—*J. E. Middleton*

■ All photos except aerial picture in Ottawa Story (SN March 28) were by Capital Press Service. However, five were via Ottawa *Journal*. SN now adds "Journal Photo by Capital Press" to picture credits.

Brain-Teaser:

Watch Those Letters!

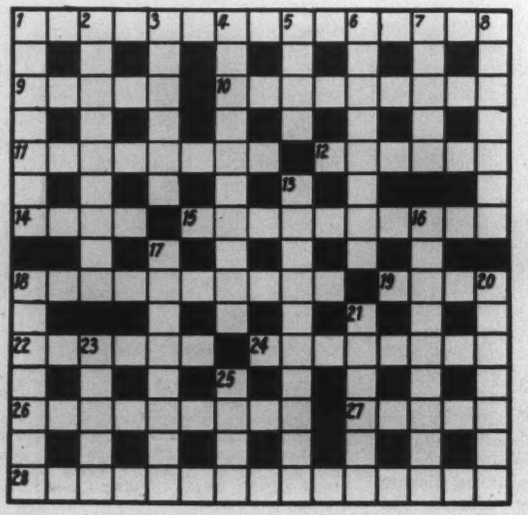
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 11. Schubert and Shelley, among others, proved the truth of this adage. (4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5)
9. Don't get sore, if you want to avoid this. (5)
10. Refuse a pile? Rubbish! (5, 4)
11. See 1 across.
12. Ada out on a limb? (6)
14. Taxing conduct? (4)
15. No, it goes back, backing at a lid. (10)
18. Hemerocallis, bearing fruit before blossom. (6-4)
19. Part of your daily two dozen. (4)
22. A choice potion. (6)
24. Attributed to a writer in our time. (8)
26. Around seven I sit on the raw. (9)
27. "Et tu, ... !" (5)
28. You need not be as careful to O or from R. (4, 4, 2, 3, 2)

DOWN

1. The dude won, not without scars, apparently. (7)
2. It's often on a conducted tour. (9)
3. Languor may come from port or this. (6)
4. I, less a nest, lack one of life's. (10)
5. How green when left! (4)
6. He flies through the air with the greatest of ease. (8)
7. The end to a Greek. (5)
8. You'll be asked to when found with your "ex" in lap! (7)
13. A somnambulist is liable to. (4, 6)
16. Leap to a pressing appointment? (4-5)
17. Shame! (8)
18. Tree dweller, playing dead when caught. (7)
20. Where Russians study? (7)
21. Where a night's entertainment took almost three years. (6)
23. A square one won't fit into a round hole. (5)
25. A tenant going after it for commission. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Fraser River
7. Frosted
8. Dilemma
10. Rehash
11. Reprints
14. Salt
15. Banff
16. Scan
18. Fast
19. Spice
20. Glib
22. Recovers
25. Safari
27. Sparred
29. Outside
30. Mount Robson

DOWN

1. Foothills
2. Artist
3. Eddy
4. Rod
5. Valor
6. Roman
7. Forest fires
9. Assiniboine
12. Effect
13. Jasper
17. Calgarian
21. Cactus
23. Chasm
24. Virtu
26. Yoho
28. Dot

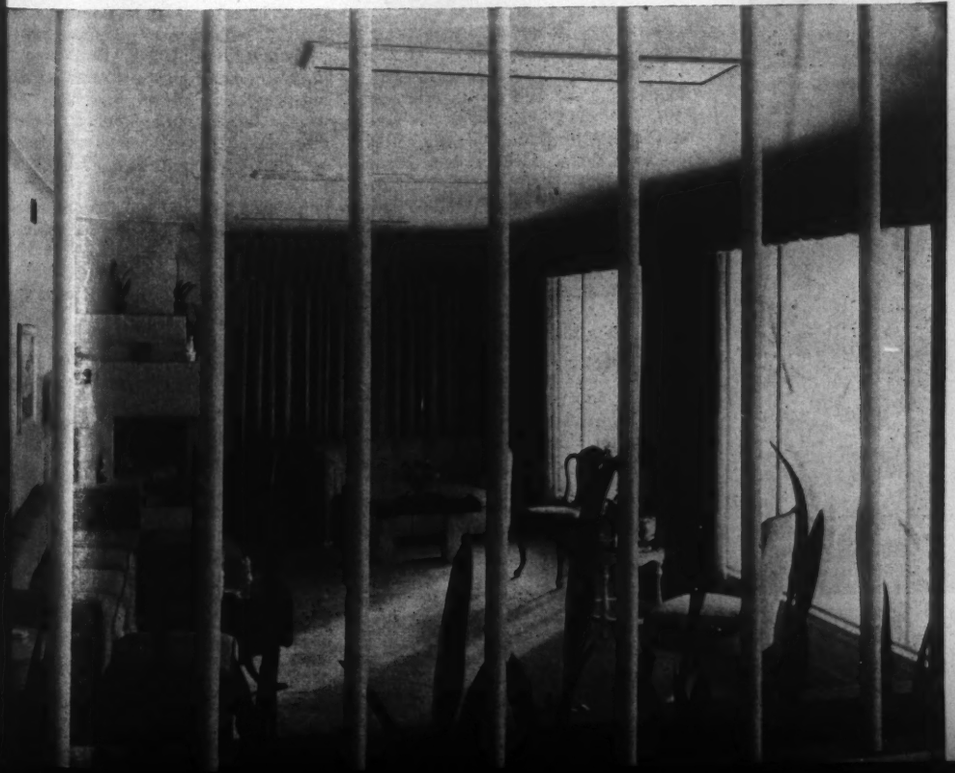
WITH OUR HOME SEERS

—Roseborough

DRAWING-ROOM *of interior decorator Herbert Irvine and of Mrs. Irvine.*

DRAWING-ROOM *of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Patterson, Windsor Park, Calgary — by Madge Webster.*

—Kenneth T. Hyde



by Margaret Ness

BRIDE AND GROOM and a new home to furnish . . . young married people redecorating one room . . . the older generation, with money to spend, undecided between family possessions and a complete renovation . . . these are the people who, more and more, are turning to interior decorators for advice.

To a layman the interior decorator seems to have a supremely "precious" jargon all his own. Actually the seemingly fuzzy terms are pegged on basic things—like color, design, furniture period, and points of interest in a room. With a minimum of study the most critical of us will admit that, of all the arts, the subject of interior decoration moves most easily from aesthetic to practical—right down from "orientation" to a new chair at $99.95 or a touched-up bathroom by a painter at $1.65 an hour.

It used to be only the wealthy who could afford an interior decorator. But for ten years or so the press has popularized home decoration. Now most large stores employ at least one interior decorator. There is no charge for consultations. And the public, with an eye to good business, has taken to the idea with enthusiasm.

The Robert Simpson Company (Toronto) estimates that today 15.3 per cent of all their home furnishing sales comes directly through their

Interior Decorating Department. This includes drapery-by-the-yard, rugs, etc., as well as furniture.

Says Simpson's Tom (born Henry Leo) Deacon: "Usually people do a decoration job twice in a lifetime. Just-marrieds are full of ideas but have no money; they buy too much and not good enough. The temptation is to make a home seem completely furnished, rather than buy a few good things and add to them.

"The second time is when Father has 'arrived' and the kids have finished tearing up the place. But, by then, there is furniture Father worked hard to pay for when money wasn't plentiful; there is probably inherited furniture too — treasures hard to discard."

FOR both the young over-buyers and the older treasure-keepers, the interior decorator is their guide. He can start Jack and Jill out with good period pieces of furniture that will always be a perfect foil for themselves and for later changes—into a larger home, into an apartment. Good furniture — traditional pieces — are the backbone of every room. And contrary to usual belief, you can mix periods successfully. If you start with Chippendale (period of 1760), you don't have to stay Chippendale for the rest of your life. You can add English Regency (1820) later.

Deacon did it in his photographed dining room. The ladder-back chairs are Chippendale and the chiffonier is English Regency.

Eaton's Herbert Irvine, in his own drawing room (previous page), combined an original Louis XVI Aubusson rug and lamp table with original Venetian Louis XV armchairs. And Grete d'Hont of Montreal retained the old natural-walnut-finished bookcases (see cut below), added antique French Canadian pine table for contrast.

For the Mr. and Mrs. with held-over family furniture, an interior decorator can plan around fixed pieces. He can make them the most interesting thing in the room—if they are worth playing up—or he can make them as inconspicuous as possible by accenting windows or drapes, etc.

For both groups—in fact, for all of you—the interior decorators interviewed by SATURDAY NIGHT had a lot to say about traditional furniture. Definitely they favor it above modern. Modern is all right for some rooms, like a bedroom for a young girl or boy where they get a kick out of a chest of drawers flowing into bookcases, desks, and cupboards.

But all-out modernism is usually, as Deacon says, "so stark"—or as Lloyd Hunt, of Simpson's in Regina, phrases it, "so soulless."

Worst of all, old or traditional houses and modern treatment just don't go together. Mrs. Octavia Marr, leading Halifax decorator, says: "Too many lovely homes have been ruined by thoughtless moderns."

—Roseborough

DINING-ROOM *of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Whiteford, Toronto—by Tom Deacon.*

—Arnott & Rogers

LIBRARY *in an Outrement (Montreal suburb) home — by Grete d'Hont.*

—Alan Walker

CROWDS *attend home decoration lectures at recent Simpson's show.*

Irvine pins it down with: "Do not use even well-designed modern furniture in such houses. It looks forced against dark woodwork; needs modern background and simple unpatterned fabrics to carry it."

All the decorators agree that in the new, very modernly designed homes, modern furniture is right. In fact it's the only thing. Deacon arched an eyebrow at SN and asked: "Can you imagine Victorian furniture in some of those new big-picture-windowed rooms? It would look peculiar."

BUT in a way, this is getting the cart before the horse. First of all comes color. Whether or not you're starting with just a home and no furniture at all or whether you've got some you aren't going to part with, the first decision is color. Most women have definite color preferences—not always flattering to them. As Mrs. Van Luven, decorator for smart Vancouverites, says, "The color scheme must vibrate with the individual."

So the decorator should be a counsellor, too. Once he has decided what are the most flattering colors to the lady of the house, he determines where the color will appear. On the walls? The floor? Is it to be dominant? Is it to be neutral, to accent the furniture or the draperies? That settled, he proceeds to the color for the upholstery and the drapery.

Even more definite on color is Edmonton-born John A. Hunt, who started his own The Homemakers' Shop last year in Calgary. He prefers to limit his hues to three and to keep dark color on the floor, light on the ceiling. "Besides the three hues," Hunt says, "I generally use three values—light, medium and dark." Dark is for rooms flooded with sunshine; light to brighten a northern exposure.

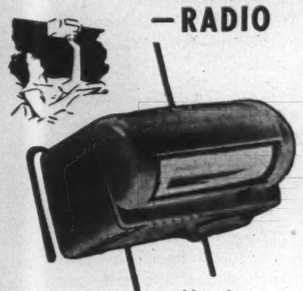
Thinking of the people themselves, Calgarian Madge Webster of Hudson's Bay believes "color can create a cool, serene and restful atmosphere or a warm, exciting, exhilarating one."

What makes a good interior decorator? Personable, English-born Tom Deacon was apprenticed at 14 as a cabinet maker; attended Polytechnic night classes to study furniture design, color, architecture and allied subjects; worked in the U.S., in England, with top interior decorators before coming to Simpson's in 1936. Youthful-looking Irvine had no formal "arts" schooling. He apprenticed himself to Toronto's famed Minerva Eliot for over three years; worked briefly with Simpson's before joining Eaton's in 1936. Both are tops, according to most home-fashion-conscious Torontonians.

Irvine gave SN his own formula for a good decorator: interest in the fine arts, good picture inspiration, ballet sets and a few inspired couturiers (often just sufficiently ahead of the times to suggest interesting ideas). It's a way of looking beyond your own horizon and preventing staleness.

WHAT of tomorrow? Anything startling in the future? There's television. It'll affect the interior decorating scene, says Deacon. No longer will you sit facing each other across a room in the traditional manner. Now you'll be thinking in future terms about a new grouping with easy revolving chairs circling the TV set. It's a challenge that these tradition-loving interior decorators will have to face.

THE MITCHELL Lullaby BED LAMP —RADIO



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TORONTO, ONTARIO

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Another First for Women

THE FIRST Canadian woman to be made a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists is **Dr. Elinor Black.**

—CP

DR. ELINOR BLACK

Born in Nelson, BC, Elinor Black was educated in Calgary PS and HS in Winnipeg where the family moved in 1918. Her father was Provincial Treasurer in the first Bracken Government. In 1930 Dr. Black graduated from U of Manitoba Medical College; did a year of postgrad work in London, Eng.; started practice in Winnipeg. In 1937 she popped over to England again to study for membership in the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. She passed, of course. Now she is a Fellow. At present she is on the staff of both the U of M Medical College and the Winnipeg General Hospital.

■ Women are the same the world over. Visiting in Toronto, **Tsugi Shiraiski,** (women's editor of the *Nippon Times* in Tokyo), told a press group that there are 11 Japanese women in their upper house (House of Councillors) and 12 in the lower (Diet). Asked if the Japanese women supported these women politically, Miss Shiraiski said, no. Japanese women are jealous of their sisters. Sounds just like Canada. As women's editor, she gets about $35 per month. There are just 20 women reporters on the four Japanese and two English papers in Tokyo. They have a press club of their own. The men won't have them in theirs. Again, just like Canada.

■ Women prominent in the education fields of Canada, the United States and England will take part in the 90th convention of the Ontario Educational Association in Toronto, April 10-13. About 9,000 delegates are expected. Among women speakers will be **Miss Freda Watt,** Assist. Supervisor of Physical Education, Montreal Protestant Central School Board.

■ **Miss Dorothy King, OBE,** has retired after 17 years as Director of McGill University's School of Social Work. She is President of the Canadian Council of Social Work.

■ She's getting to be a New York *habitué.* Just last week **Barbara Custance** played her third concert at Town Hall. This young pianist has been winning scholarships and pleasing audiences ever since, at 14, she won the Vancouver Women's Musical Club Scholarship. She has studied in England (four years) and New York (another four). Concert and radio work have made her name known both in Canada and U.S. In 1948 she was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, London.

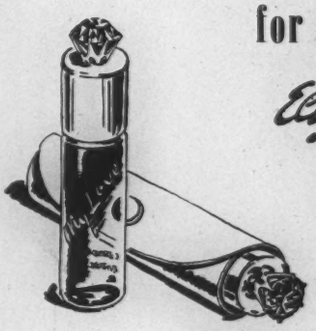
—Tony Archer

BARBARA CUSTANCE

EASTER GIFT

for the purse-proud . . .

Elizabeth Arden perfumair 3.00



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Choice of six fabulous Elizabeth Arden perfumes: "My Love", "It's You", "Blue Grass", "Night and Day", "White Orchid" and "On Dit". Swathed in a jeweler's case.

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Food:

Spring Dinner

UNPREDICTABLE weather, hats with flowers, and children on holidays, all add up to Easter. And here is a menu for Easter dinner—even though it does not include the traditional ham.

Salad Bowl, California
Crown Roast of Lamb Green Peas
New Potatoes Baked Tomatoes
Rum and Maple Charlotte
Coffee

Serving salad as a curtain-raiser to the meal is a very commendable Californian custom. It can be quite highly seasoned since it leads right into the feature attraction. The following is a guide rather than a recipe:

Salad Bowl

Wash and break into small pieces head lettuce, endive, romaine or whatever greens you can get. Tender leaf lettuce is wonderful. Store in refrigerator until serving.

Have on hand cut chives or minced green onions (tops and bulbs), parsley and celery. Also needed: salt (small amount), black pepper, ¼ cup wine vinegar, ¼ cup olive or salad oil, 1 tin anchovy fillets and garlic croutons done so:—Cut 6 slices French bread or 2 slices white bread in ¼ inch cubes. Heat 3 tbsp. butter and crush in it 1 clove garlic. Sauté croutons until brown. Toss salad greens with everything except anchovies and croutons. At this point you can toss in a raw or ½ minute egg — no shudders please — it's good and quite ethical. Then add cut-up anchovies and their oil. Toss — add croutons, toss and serve immediately. This can be done at the dinner table very effectively — including the egg!

The Lamb

A crown roast of lamb usually consists of 12-16 chops (allow 2 per person). Roast in a slow oven over 300°F for 1¾-1½ hours with the bone ends coated with fat or bits of salt pork to prevent charring. To keep its shape, place a casserole or piece of metal in the cavity. To serve, garnish bone ends with paper frills and fill centre with buttery minted green peas — fresh or frozen. If desired, stuff cavity with a celery stuffing.

Rum and Maple Charlotte

This year's nectar from the maple bush does a marvelous job with the dessert. Line a 1½ quart casserole or mould with lady fingers, and sprinkle lightly with rum.

Beat 2 egg yolks until light in top part of double boiler. Add gradually 1 cup hot maple syrup (just at boiling point). Set over hot water and cook, stirring constantly until mixture coats a spoon. Remove from heat and add 1 envelope plain (1 tbsp.) gelatine softened in ¼ cup cold water and stir until dissolved. Add 1 tbsp. rum and chill until syrupy. Fold in 2 egg whites beaten stiff and ½ pint heavy cream whipped. Pour carefully into lined mould and chill thoroughly. To serve, cut off uneven edges of lady fingers and unmould. Garnish base of dessert with whipped cream and whole nuts. Yield—6 servings.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Summing Up

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I FOUND my friend Miss A. sitting up in bed surrounded by newspapers and magazines. "Just a touch of the grippe," she said, "I thought it might be a good chance to catch up on my current events."

I sat down. "How far have you got?"

"Clement Attlee," Miss A. said, "and I must say I'm greatly disappointed in the way he keeps hanging round after absolutely promising to resign if he got a smaller majority than 52 per cent."

"That wasn't Mr. Attlee," I said. "He never said anything about resigning. It was King Leopold of Belgium who promised to abdicate—"

"Leopold of Belgium?" Miss A. said. She sat up and began rummaging among her papers, but in a moment she sank back. "Oh, yes, I remember now, he married Ruth Whatsit the London typist, didn't he? Though why that should have caused so much trouble I don't understand. I always say the private life of Royalty is entirely its own affair so long as it gives an artistic performance."

"You look as though you had a fever," I said.

Miss A. reached for a kleenex and polished her glasses. "What annoyed King Leopold no doubt was the British Government suggesting he should go into exile for five years after the baby was born," she said, "but even so that was no excuse for his surrendering the army the way he did. That was probably the real cause of the difficulty and not this Ruth Whatsis, the London typist."

"Listen," I said, "the name was Ruth Williams and she didn't marry Leopold of Belgium. She married Seretse Khama, King of the Bamamgawotas."

"Don't be ignorant," Miss A. snapped. "Seretse Khama married Rita Hayworth."

"HE DID not!" I said. "It was Ali Khan who married Rita Hayworth. Seretse Khama married Ruth Williams, the London typist. I know because I saw her picture."

Miss A. stared. "Are you trying to tell me," she said, "that after all that disgraceful publicity and in spite of the protest of the President of the Local Council of Women and Senator Johnson of Colorado, they are actually showing that shameful picture."

"It wasn't shameful," I said, "it was just a newspicture showing her sitting on a rock with Prince Seretse somewhere in Bechuanaland."

"Yes, and I saw a picture of her sitting on a rock with Roberto Rossellini somewhere in Italy," Miss A. said. "Does she really believe the public will tolerate indefinitely seeing her sitting about on rocks with other people's husbands?"

"She wasn't sitting round on rocks with other people's husbands," I said indignantly. "I mean, it was not Ingrid Bergman. It was Queen Ruth, sitting on a rock with her own husband, and they looked very happy and contented and I'm sure I don't see why they shouldn't be allowed to have their baby in peace and go on ruling the Bamamgawotas if that's what the Bamamgawotas want."

"BUT she's already had her baby!" Miss A. said, "I don't see how you missed it, it was in all the papers. The reporters sat up all night, but they slipped out the back way to the hospital and Ali Khama came out and explained how everything had happened so quickly—"

"It wasn't Ali Khama," I said, "it was Ali Khan —"

"Please," Miss A. said patiently, "and after that he explained how they intended to get married as soon as the divorce papers came through—"

"That was not Ali Khan," I said despairingly, "that was Roberto Rossellini."

Miss A. looked suddenly grave. "In any case it is the children who are the chief sufferers," she said. "Heaven knows what would become of them if it weren't for kind people like Mrs. Sam Marabees of Detroit who wrote at once offering to adopt two of them — naturally she could hardly be expected to take the four."

I SHOOK my head hopelessly. "Whose four?"

"Well there you have me," Miss A. admitted. "It could hardly have been the Seretse Khamas or the Ali Khans or the Roberto Rossellinis, or there'd have been some mention of it in the papers."

I got up and going to the medicine cupboard brought back the clinical thermometer and popped it into Miss A.'s mouth. "I remember now," she said, removing it, "it was Ozzie Hargreaves who had the quintuplets. What confused me was Ali Khan's saying multiple births ran in his family."

"Keep quiet," I said and put the thermometer back.

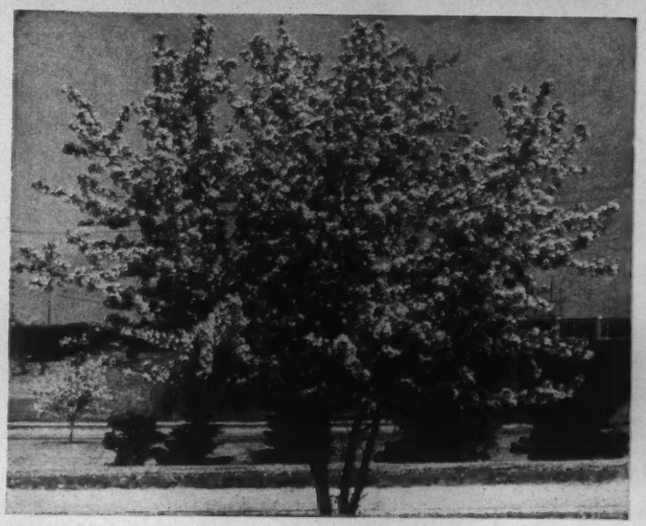
"I thought so," I said a minute and a half later, "one hundred and two and a fifth."

"That's interesting," Miss A. said, "what's yours?"

"Normal," I said, screwing the top on.

"You don't say," Miss A. said.

FLOWERING CRAB



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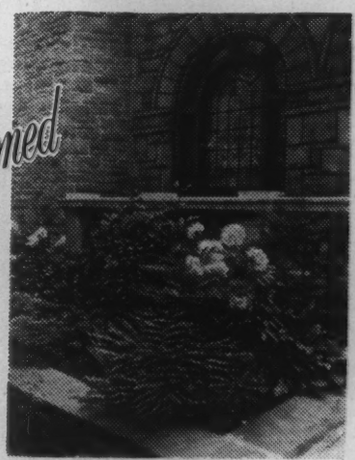

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Markets Don't Just Happen

U.S. Investment, South American Future, And Our Exports Are Related.

by Michael Young

WHEN a country manages to sell more to the United States than it buys, it has become the same kind of news as the dog-biting man. Four Latin American countries achieved this in 1948, and five did in 1949. Last year Brazil joined Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay and Colombia on the credit side of the books in transactions with the U.S. This is the result of smaller purchases from the U.S. rather than larger sales to it. The recovery of Western Europe has made their dollar savings possible.

MICHAEL YOUNG

During the war European suppliers were cut off, and Latin American countries had to turn to the dollar area for more of their needs. Canadians and Americans built up rosy hopes about their trade future with the Good Neighbor countries. Now we have reached a period when those hopes seem to have been unfounded. Western Europe, to the satisfaction of ECA and the dissatisfaction of American exporting people, has come back to the South American market with a vengeance.

In Argentina, and other South American countries where the trade balance with the U.S. is unfavorable, and dollar supply an acute problem, Europe's advantage is even greater.

Tighter dollar purses of the southern continent's importers have U.S. exporters worried; and they get little consolation from the fact that Western Europe's success in Latin America indicates she is getting over her war wounds.

Canadians went through the same thing earlier—though they did not experience the cut-backs. They just had to wait glumly while the expected boom in Canadian - Latin American trade failed to materialize.

There were two points that stood out in this connection: 1) it takes dollars to buy Canadian goods, and the Latin Americans didn't have enough of them; 2) it's one thing for a Canadian to know Latin Americans should buy certain commodities, and quite another for the Latin Americans themselves to know that they should. It would be pretty hard, for instance, to get most Brazilians interested in cars until their country is better off for roads.

Brazil is about the same size as the whole of Canada. It has a population over three times as large, but only one-third of Canada's road mileage. Bolivia has some 4 million people, half of them Indian tenant farmers. Most of these have no cash income, and satisfy their needs by barter.

Generally speaking, a country has to be pretty well developed before, on its own, it becomes an important market for the kind of products we are most anxious to sell. If it cannot do it on its own, then it's good long range selling policy to help it reach the stage of development where it can.

A lot has been done in South America, in Brazil particularly. According to Henry Borden, President of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., the value of that country's industrial production rose from $9½ million to $2½ *billion* between 1938 and 1948. Rio de Janeiro is a good talking point too.

But go a little further, and it's evident there is still lots to be done. Most of the development has been urban; the roads are built between the big cities; but 70 per cent of the country's households are rural. How far these areas are developed can perhaps be gauged by the fact that of the children between 7 and 11, some 3 million have no schools to go to, and of those between 12 and 18, about 7 million are without schools.

—Wheeler

MODERN: *Brazil's Volta Redonda steel mill shows what can be done.*

Canada has not done too well in the South American market, but the South American market is yet only a fraction of the size it could be. Building it up, however, will take capital, and lots of it.

Every so often this point comes up among foreign trade people in North America, and there has been a substantial flow of North American money into South American enterprises. It has had good results. The countries are well supplied with natural resources of all kinds; equipment and know-how—both of which North America can supply—are all that is required to get them out.

But that in itself won't develop a market. Marketwise, it's what foreign capital does for the people in a country that is important. Take the case of Bolivia again. It's a major producer of a major commodity—tin—but all the money that tin has brought Bolivia doesn't seem to have done much for the great mass of the people.

If the people who live in a country are going to be used as wood hewers and water drawers, then investment dollars will do little towards developing a market for our products.

On the other hand, the extent to which government can direct the use of private capital is limited. The people who put the money up in the first place are, quite understandably, more interested in getting immediate returns on their investment than in developing markets for future generations. If government imposes too many restrictions, they are likely to put the money into an area where they will have more command over it.

U.S. political people have just finished another conference on Latin American problems. U.S. ambassadors to the South American republics met in Rio de Janeiro with Assistant State Secretary Edwin G. Miller, Jr., and the State Department's policy expert George F. Kennan. There are lots of conferences on South American problems; as a rule nothing startling comes out of them. In this case, however, there is one point that might be significant: economic problems, not political ones received the most attention. Solution of these problems was in terms of raising South American living standards by inducing U.S. capital to flow southward rather than relying on Marshall Plan purchases or loans from the Export-Import Bank.

When the conditions are right, the capital will flow there. All the conferrers can do is try to make the conditions right. If they can do that there are some 16 billion U.S. venture dollars which could conceivably go into South American development. In view of what one-third of that amount accomplished in Canada, some pretty substantial results could be expected

—Miller

PRIMITIVE: *This Colombian sawmill shows what has yet to be done.*

from Latin America if the $16 billion found its way there.

If Latin Americans received the same benefits from the investment that Canadians have, then in the next generation that continent could become a whopping big market. But if American capital is responsible for the development, then American exporters are going to have selling advantages when Latin Americans start buying on a big scale.

There is a lot more to selling than providing the right goods at the right price. Before you can build up a steady market there is a lot of groundwork to be done; getting potential customers familiar with your goods and business methods is an important part of the groundwork. British exporters have been finding this out in their efforts to break into the Canadian market on a large scale.

U.S. Advantage

Americans have an advantage in the Canadian market over the U.K. sellers because they got us used to their products. They did this by providing us with American equipment during important stages of our development. In other words by engaging in a certain form of investment in Canada. To be sure, the British invested here too, but the nature of the U.S. investment (consumer goods production) and the push and hustle advertising that accompanied it, made our tastes and buying habits more American than English.

The fact that the British need Trade Boards and other help in selling here indicates that buying habits are hard to change. It will not help Canada to sell in South America if the *Latinos'* buying habits become more American than Canadian.

For this reason particularly, U.S. investment plans in South America concern us. We may be each others' best customers, but in foreign markets we compete as sellers. If we are going to compete with U.S. exporters in the expanded Latin American market in the future, we will have to get busy on the groundwork now.

The question is, what kind of groundwork? Certainly the $4½ billion in savings deposit accounts in Canada cannot match the American figure. Further, investment opportunities in our own country—and the need for investment here — make it unreasonable to consider more than a small part of the $4½ billion as available for investment in South America.

If there is an upsurge in private U.S. investment in the southern continent, we could cash in on the resultant increase in Latin American buying power. But while these countries develop with U.S. help, we would have to make a big effort to weave Canadian selling into South American buying habits.

There's not as much difference between Canadian and American business as there is between American and British, but there is enough to have a serious effect on our sales in the southern continent if the American influence predominates. To keep it from predominating unduly is an immediate task of Canadian business. Recent statistics on our trade with Mexico suggest it can be done.

BUSINESS ANGLE

We Need More Risk-Takers

IS UNEMPLOYMENT likely to assume serious proportions in Canada? At the moment it's declining, due to the resumption of activities which had been suspended for the winter, and the early outlook appears fairly good. But the sharp increase in the number of jobless during the winter got everybody worried. The question was asked: are we perhaps going back to the conditions of the early nineteen-thirties?

Astonishingly, in spite of such fears, the fact is that while there was a more-than-seasonal rise in unemployment during the winter, there was very little decline in total employment. What happened was that the total labor force had grown, and though there were local areas of unemployment due largely to special causes (such as local losses of export sales to sterling area countries) and some older workers were displaced by newcomers, Department of Labor figures showed that in the aggregate almost as many people were working as had been the case earlier.

It now appears that this is by no means purely a Canadian or North American phenomenon; the same thing is occurring in Western Europe and elsewhere. The main reasons, apparently, are the growth of populations and the larger numbers of women who want to work (probably cramped living quarters are often the explanation). When you consider, as well, the undeniable fact that constant improvements in machines and productive processes are resulting in the production of more goods with less labor, there appears to be ground for supposing that the recent upsurge in unemployment is symptomatic of something more deep-seated than bad winter weather or even temporary trade upsets.

What To Do About It?

Governments in North America and Europe are becoming very conscious of unemployment. They are anxious to keep it within bounds not only for the sake of the workers themselves but because of the special menace to democratic stability it presents in these days of Communist aggressiveness. But what to do about it?

Government make-work schemes have proved in the past quite inadequate to take care of sudden, large and prolonged increases in unemployment. They have also been very expensive. Many of them have amounted to little more than leaf-raking. The wages paid out for them would have been much more beneficial socially if paid to workers engaged in their customary occupations, and expended by them in turn for groceries and clothes and dental services — in other words, to keep the economy operating normally.

In spite of potential public works jobs known to all as desirable, and others less obvious which governments presumably have in reserve, we are probably justified in assuming that it would be very difficult, in the event of a major slump, to create enough jobs. It might be much more difficult now than in the nineteen-thirties, because so many big works have been done since then. Yet to permit large unemployment might wreck our democratic system.

The Only Course

The only course left would seem to be to encourage the expansion of private enterprise, so that additional employment of the most socially-healthful kind shall be created, and government make-work schemes be rendered unnecessary. Fortunately, this is quite a practicable course. Everywhere there are people with ideas for making money, who would engage in some form of employment-creating activity if conditions were sufficiently favorable. Numberless projects — new undertakings in some cases, expansion of existing undertakings in others — already exist in the form of plans or ideas, and have not been transformed into actualities only because of the prospective taxes and labor and marketing difficulties. In other words, the possible return has not appeared to warrant the risk involved.

Like the United States and Britain, this country depends for prosperity on the successful operation of the private enterprise system, yet is constantly setting up handicaps to such operation. To be fruitful, private enterprise must have incentive, but high taxes and labor costs do much to destroy this. This is especially silly in the case of Canada, where there is so much more opportunity, so much more need, for the employment of venture capital than there is in more mature economies.

The path to Canadian growth and prosperity lies in the encouragement of enterprise, through sensible tax and labor provisions.

by
P. M. Richards

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PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1950.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of April, 1950.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of April, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

MONTREAL, March 16, 1950.
L. P. ROBERTSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 253

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 29th April 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March, 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th March 1950.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Abridged)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1949

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The year 1949 was one of sustained industrial and commercial progress throughout Canada. Gross earnings from rail operations again surpassed those of any previous year, but net earnings, though showing a slight improvement over 1948, were substantially below the requirements found reasonable by the Board of Transport Commissioners. The rate of return on the net investment of your Company in rail property was 1.96% for the year 1949, far below an adequate level.

As your Directors have stated from time to time, net earnings from rail operations have been insufficient to provide any return to holders of ordinary stock. But for the unusually large income from other sources it would not have been possible for your Company to meet even the modest dividend that has been paid in recent years.

On the application of the Railways made in July 1948 for an increase of 20% in freight rates, the Board of Transport Commissioners announced its decision in September 1949, authorizing an interim increase of 8% (except on grain rates within Western Canada) and a specific increase of 8c per ton on coal and coke. The judgment postponed the final determination of the application until several investigations and studies had been completed, including those of the Royal Commission on Transportation which has been sitting since the early summer of 1949.

An appeal was taken by your Company to the Supreme Court of Canada on two questions of law arising out of the judgment of the Board. The Court held that the Board had erred in postponing the final determination of the application of the Railways, and certified its opinion that the Board had failed to perform the duty imposed upon it by the Railway Act.

The Board, at the request of your Company, then set the application down for final hearing, which was concluded on February 7 last. The judgment of the Board, dated February 28, finds that in place of the 8% interim increase previously allowed, the Railways should now be allowed a 16% increase. On coal and coke an increase of 15c per ton instead of 8c is authorized. It is estimated that these increases, had they been in effect for the full year 1949, would have yielded to your Company only $22 million, while the revenue deficiency as established by the Board itself amounted to approximately $30 million. The steps necessary to redress this situation are now under consideration.

The Income and Profit and Loss accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1949:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings		$363,252,094
Working Expenses		342,620,125
Net Earnings		$ 20,631,969
Other Income		23,636,653
		$ 44,268,622
Fixed Charges		14,543,817
Net Income		$ 29,724,805
Dividends—Preference Stock:		
2% paid August 1, 1949	$2,131,203	
2% payable February 1, 1950	1,741,565	
	$ 3,872,768	
Dividends—Ordinary Stock:		
2% paid October 1, 1949	6,700,000	
		10,572,768
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account		$ 19,152,037

(The final dividend of 3% on the Ordinary Stock which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable March 31, 1950, amounting to $10,050,000 is not deducted in the accounts for the year 1949.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1948		$196,737,313
Final dividend of 3% on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1948, paid March 31, 1949		10,050,000
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1949	$19,152,037	$186,687,313
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	576,264	
Miscellaneous Net Credit	315,163	
		20,043,464
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1949, as per Balance Sheet		$206,730,777

HIGHLIGHTS

YEAR'S RESULTS	1949	1948	Increase or Decrease
Gross Earnings	$ 363,252,094	$ 355,249,702	$ 8,002,392
Working Expenses	342,620,125	336,830,536	5,789,589
Net Earnings	20,631,969	18,419,166	2,212,803
Ratio, Net to Gross Earnings	5.7%	5.2%	0.5%
Other Income	$ 23,636,653	$ 24,864,949	$ 1,228,296
Interest and Rental Charges	14,543,817	15,890,264	1,346,447
Dividends—Preference Stock—4%	3,872,768	4,557,682	684,914
—Ordinary Stock—5%	16,750,000	16,750,000	—
Balance for Modernization and Other Corporate Purposes	9,102,037	6,086,169	3,015,868
YEAR-END POSITION			
Property Investment	$1,381,246,250	$1,324,512,797	$56,733,453
Other Investments	193,444,952	234,431,233	40,986,281
Funded Debt	79,373,000	102,037,000	22,664,000
Reserves	503,527,526	486,524,243	17,003,283
Working Capital	89,283,032	97,715,688	8,432,656
TRAFFIC STATISTICS			
Tons of Revenue Freight Carried	56,445,684	60,036,833	3,591,149
Revenue Passengers Carried	11,969,457	13,629,044	1,659,587
Revenue per Ton Mile of Freight	1.20c	1.13c	0.07c
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.72c	2.48c	0.24c

RAILWAY OPERATIONS

Gross earnings increased $8 million, or 2.3%, over those of 1948. Of this, about $6 million is attributable to freight traffic. There was a net increase of approximately $18 million from adjustments in freight rates, but this was largely offset by a drop of nearly $12 million in the volume of traffic, which was 6% lower, measured in tons, and 4% lower measured in ton miles.

Working expenses increased $5.8 million. Of this increase $4.2 million resulted from the general wage increase of 17c per hour, which was in effect for the full year 1949, as compared with ten months in 1948.

Maintenance expenses increased $5.6 million—$2.5 million in maintenance of way and structures and $3.1 million in maintenance of equipment.

Track laying expenses was greater, principally because of the installation of additional quantities of track material, including 223 more track miles of rail.

Equipment repair expense was higher owing to increased wage and material costs and to the increased number of freight and passenger cars repaired.

Maintenance expenses were credited with an amount of $7.5 million withdrawn from the Maintenance Fund. Of this amount, $6.25 million was applicable to track materials. Withdrawals from the Fund, as in 1948, were based on a formula which was applied without regard to the increase in prices of these materials as compared with prices at the time the accruals to the Fund were made.

Depreciation charged to maintenance expense was $2.5 million less than in 1948. Of this, $2.2 million resulted from the adoption of revised user rates developed in studies made during the year. The service lives on which the user rates now are based closely correspond with those on which the Board of Transport Commissioners based its straight-line depreciation rates for rate making purposes in its judgment of September 20, 1949.

Transportation expenses were little changed from last year, but the ratio of these expenses to gross earnings declined to 42.4% from 43.4% in 1948. This reduction resulted largely from a substantial decrease in fuel expense, the increased use of diesel power being a factor.

Operating performance showed an improvement; the average freight train load was greater and freight train speed increased. There was, however, a substantial increase in empty freight car miles.

Net earnings from railway operations in 1949 amounted to $20.6 million, an increase of $2.2 million. The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 94.3%, a fractional reduction only from 94.8% in 1948, the highest ever recorded. Between the years 1920 and 1939 this ratio varied from a low of 77.3% to a high of 85.4%.

OTHER INCOME

Other income amounted to $23.6 million, a decrease of $1.2 million compared with 1948.

Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship operations decreased $454,000. Ocean freight traffic was much lower and the effect of this was only partially offset by higher passenger carryings due to the return of the "Empress of France" to the Atlantic route. Two new vessels placed in operation on the British Columbia Coast routes favourably affected the results for the year.

Net earnings of hotels increased $640,000. Revenues were higher, mainly owing to the increases in rates for rooms and meals, made in July 1948, being effective for a full twelve months.

Net earnings from communication services increased $780,000. Rentals from leased wires were higher and there was an improvement in revenues from domestic messages resulting from an increase in tolls of 15% made effective July 4.

Dividend income decreased $2.8 million, principally because of the lower dividend paid by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. The dividend rate on the stock of that company was reduced from $11.00 in 1948 to $9.50 in 1949.

Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased $866,000. Contributing to this increase was the inclusion of $698,000 representing the net income of the Insurance Fund. The policy adopted in 1941 of retaining such income in the Fund was considered for the present to be unnecessary. Also included was an amount of $359,000 received as interest for the period 1945 to 1948 on Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad income bonds acquired on the re-organization of that company. Offsetting in part this additional income, was a reduction in interest earned by the Steamship Replacement Fund and an increase in the operating loss of the Northern Alberta Railways, half of which is borne by your Company.

FIXED CHARGES

Fixed charges amounted to $14.5 million for the year, a decrease of $1.3 million.

Rents for leased roads and interest on Consolidated Debenture Stock payable in sterling were lower as a result of devaluation. The effect of this devaluation was offset somewhat by increased charges on equipment obligations, on Consolidated Debenture Stock and on Collateral Trust Bonds payable in United States currency, because of the devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

Guaranteed interest was lower owing to the maturity on January 1, 1949, of Soo Line Second Mortgage Bonds.

NET INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

Net income, after payment of fixed charges, amounted to $29.7 million, an increase of $2.3 million. Dividends declared from net income aggregated $20.6 million. This amount included dividends of 4% on the Preference Stock and 5% ($1.25 per share) on the Ordinary Stock, of which the final 3% was declared after the close of the year.

Earnings per share on the Ordinary Stock amounted to $1.93 per share. This compares with $1.70 in 1948 and $2.04 in 1947.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The Profit and Loss balance of $196.7 million at December 31, 1948, was reduced by $10 million, the amount of the 3% dividend on Ordinary Stock, which was declared after the close of 1948 and paid on March 31, 1949.

Miscellaneous—Net Credit, amounting to $315,000, included a credit of $438,000 representing the unused balance of investment reserves set up to provide for potential losses in respect of investment in controlled lines in the United States. Other miscellaneous charges and credits were principally in respect of adjustments in property investment account.

LAND ACCOUNTS

Land sales amounted to $3 million, which included 27,868 acres of timber lands and 59,880 acres of farming land, the latter at an average price of $5.12 per acre. At the end of the year land holdings consisted of 1,627,145 acres, of which 1,000,863 were farm and pasture lands and the balance timber lands and townsites.

At the close of the year 35,880 acres in respect of which your Company holds title to petroleum rights, under varying reservations, were under lease to oil companies and 11,181,882 acres were under reservation for exploration. Oil production increased over 1948 and royalty payments were therefore higher. Rents, royalties and reservation fees produced $1.7 million in 1949, an increase of $515,000 over 1948.

Cash received on land account totalled $5.5 million. Disbursements, including taxes, were

$1.5 million. Deferred payments on lands and townsites at the close of the year were $8.5 million, a reduction of $585,000 from the 1948 balance.

BALANCE SHEET

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,714 million.

Property investment increased $56.7 million. The largest item of expenditure was $44.6 million for rolling stock, of which $9.5 million was for motive power, $25.3 million for freight train cars and $9.5 million for passenger train cars.

Funds amounting to $16.7 million on hand from equipment trust certificates issued during 1948 were applied towards the cost of new equipment delivered in 1949.

The Log Chateau at Montebello, Que., and certain other physical assets of the Seigniory Club Community Association were acquired by your Company in consideration, mainly, of the surrender of $2 million First Mortgage Income Bonds of the Association. The assets so acquired have been leased to the Association for a period of 25 years.

Part of the advances made to Canadian Pacific Transport Company and to Canadian Pacific Air Lines for working capital and other purposes were repaid through the issuance to your Company of additional capital stocks of these wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The Maintenance Fund was reduced by $7.5 million.

Withdrawals from the Steamship Replacement Fund included $5 million, representing construction costs of British Columbia Coast vessels and reconversion costs of the "Empress of Scotland", and $10.7 million used to redeem Collateral Trust bonds.

Working capital of $89.3 million at the end of the year was $8.4 million lower than at the end of 1948.

FINANCE

The amount of serial equipment obligations discharged during the year was $12 million.

On July 2, 1949, $10.7 million 4% Collateral Trust Bonds matured. Because of the present extraordinarily high cost of ship-building and the uncertain conditions prevailing in the Orient, your Directors have not considered it wise to undertake the replacement of ships for use on the Pacific Ocean, or for the expansion of your Atlantic Fleet. In order, therefore, to make the best use in the meantime of the funds set aside for that purpose, it was decided to appropriate $10.7 million from the Steamship Replacement Fund to redeem these bonds. This sum was deposited with the Trustee for the issue.

These transactions resulted in a net decrease of $22.7 million in funded debt during the year and a reduction of $13.6 million in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

PENSIONS

Expenditures for pensions during the year amounted to $10.4 million. These included the proportion of pension allowances paid by your Company, its contribution to the Pension Trust Fund and levies in respect of employees covered by the United States Railroad Retirement Act. The periodic review of the pension position recently completed by the Actuary indicated that owing to the larger number of employees and higher wage rates, the resulting pensions to emerge in future years will be substantially increased. To assist in providing for increased pensions, your Directors authorized an increase from $1.75 million to $3 million in the annual contribution to the Pension Trust Fund.

The number of employees pensioned during 1949 was 1,326; and 574 pensions were terminated by death. At the end of the year there were 10,388 on the pension payroll, an increase of 752.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

"Non-operating" employees of Canadian railways, including hotel employees and employees of other ancillary operations, have made demands for a forty-hour week with the same weekly earnings, and a wage increase of seven cents per hour (ten cents in some cases). Compliance with these requests would cost your Company approximately $35 million annually. When negotiations failed to bring about a settlement, the Minister of Labour established two Boards of Conciliation which began their investigations into the disputes early in 1950.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES, LIMITED

Operations of your Air Lines resulted in a net loss of $113,000 as compared with a net loss of $194,000 in 1948.

Operations in Canada continue to show improvement and revenues increased. The Pas operations were augmented by opening of the Winnipeg-Churchill service on June 7. A service from Montreal to Noranda was commenced on May 16. The survey division ceased operations March 1.

The year 1949 marked the official opening of commercial operations on the new Pacific routes. Service to Australia via Honolulu commenced July 13 and to Japan and China via Alaska September 19. In order to provide more efficient and economical operation, an order has been placed for delivery of two De Havilland "Comet" jet-propelled aircraft which are expected to be in service by 1952. These aircraft are particularly suitable for operation over the long distances encountered in the Pacific service due, in part, to their considerably higher cruising speed.

An additional 600,000 shares of stock of your Air Lines were issued to your Company in exchange for advances of $3 million previously made. To meet obligations in connection with the Pacific service an advance of $2 million was made during the year. These transactions brought your total investment in Air Lines to $11 million at the close of 1949.

RATES AND SERVICES

On April 23, the Board of Transport Commissioners delivered a judgment upholding the application of the Province of British Columbia for removal of the so-called "Mountain Differential" in freight rates. This adjustment in rates became effective July 1.

An interim increase of 8% in Canadian class and commodity rates and a specific increase of 8c per ton on coal and coke were authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners in its judgment of September 20, and were made effective October 11. Grain rates in Western Canada were not affected.

Rates on international, overhead and certain import and export traffic were subject to two increases granted United States railways in 1949, and made applicable in Canada to these classes of traffic by authority of the Board of Transport Commissioners. The first, averaging 5.4%, was made effective January 11, and a further increase of approximately 3.7% became effective September 1.

Various increases in passenger fares in Canada were put into effect during the year. Sleeping and parlour car fares were increased approximately 25% on January 15. Coach and first class fares were raised 15% on April 10 and May 11, respectively.

Special express rates issued to meet motor truck competition within Canada were increased by 8%, effective October 11.

Rates on the British Columbia Coast steamships were increased by varying amounts during the year.

An increase of 15% on domestic message telegraph tolls was authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners, effective July 4.

Negotiations are still under way on the application made by the Railway Association of Canada in November 1948 for an increase of 55% in mail rates payable by the Government of Canada.

New motive power delivered during the year consisted of 6 steam locomotives and 48 diesel-electric units, of which 20 were road units and 28 were yard switchers. The changeover to diesel-electric motive power for all services on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island was completed during 1949. Diesel power was also placed in use on the Montreal-Newport-Wells River line in June. The efficiency and economy of this type of power have been satisfactorily demonstrated.

A total of 3,596 new freight cars and 45 new passenger cars were placed in service. The passenger cars included 14 coaches and 5 roomette units.

The new classification yard in the Montreal area was nearly completed at the end of the year. The yard occupies an area of 680 acres. Traffic entering or leaving the yard will be controlled by a modern centralized traffic control system. Movement of cars from the hump to the classification tracks will be handled by push-button control through retarders and power operated switches. When complete, the yard will be one of the most up-to-date on this continent, and will meet the requirements of modern traffic conditions.

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS

In anticipation of your confirmation, capital appropriations aggregating $9 million, in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting, were authorized by your Directors during the year. The principal items were $4 million for the new vessel for the Vancouver-Nanaimo route, $3.6 million for the modernization of the "Empress of Scotland" and $535,000 for additions and betterments to communication facilities.

Your approval will be requested also for capital appropriations of $33.4 million for the year 1950.

The appropriations for new rolling stock make provision for 58 diesel units, 720 freight cars, 50 express cars and 317 work cars. The diesel units, consisting of 30 "A" units, 20 "B" units, 4 road switchers and 4 yard switchers, will be placed in service between Cartier and Fort William on the Schreiber Division in Ontario.

DIRECTORATE

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B.
Mr. L. J. Belnap
Hon. Eric W. Hamber, C.M.G.
Mr. Ross H. McMaster
Mr. G. A. Walker, K.C.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

It is a pleasure for your Directors to record again their appreciation of the effective work of officers and employees in all branches of the service. Their co-operation in the constant effort to achieve efficiency in operations is gratefully acknowledged.

For the Directors,

W. A. MATHER,
President.

Montreal, March 13, 1950.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1949

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$964,265,009	
Improvements on Leased Property	116,768,991	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	134,883,654	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	62,476,772	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	102,851,824	
		$1,381,246,250
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 71,923,324	
Miscellaneous Investments	47,157,050	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	6,819,809	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Sellers	981,051	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	8,492,454	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	11,546,859	
Maintenance Fund	17,850,000	
Insurance Fund	13,188,540	
Steamship Replacement Fund	15,485,865	
		193,444,952
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 46,305,383	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	13,875,642	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	17,670,714	
Government of Canada Securities	22,889,000	
Cash	33,635,855	
		134,376,594
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 80,438	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	2,787,245	
Other Unadjusted Debits	1,629,937	
		4,497,620
		$1,713,565,416

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stock	$335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$311,945,729	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	16,507,500	
		295,438,229
Funded Debt		79,373,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 8,117,505	
Audited Vouchers	14,769,474	
Net Traffic Balances	3,974,440	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	5,141,369	
Accrued Fixed Charges	651,677	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	1,741,565	
Other Current Liabilities	10,697,532	
		45,093,562
Deferred Liabilities:		
Government of Canada Unemployment Relief	$ 1,447,223	
Miscellaneous	2,938,789	
		4,386,012
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Maintenance Reserves	17,850,000	
Depreciation Reserves	464,871,524	
Investment Reserves	3,498,643	
Insurance Reserve	13,188,540	
Contingent Reserves	4,118,819	
Unadjusted Credits	6,714,070	
		510,241,596
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		34,458,562
Land Surplus		65,586,757
Profit and Loss Balance		206,730,777
		$1,713,565,416

ERIC A. LESLIE, *Vice-President and Comptroller*

To the Shareholders, Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1949, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1949, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1949, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 10, 1950

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

WHILE comparative figures are not yet available, Easter purchasing of clothing and accessories appears to be appreciably below that of recent years, according to preliminary reports from centres across Canada. Merchants everywhere blamed the weather and this week were hoping for a last-minute rush to buy. But some businessmen saw the Easter slowdown as reflecting, in part at least, a generally more cautious buying attitude by the public, resulting from the uncertain business outlook and the reappearance of sizable unemployment.

Though domestic consumption of Canadian products has been maintained so far at a high level and sales to the United States have been rising for several months, the latter gain has not been sufficient to offset the sharp contraction of export sales to Britain and other sterling area countries and to South America. However, Canadian employment, adversely affected by the exports situation, is being stimulated currently by seasonal demands for labor for development projects in many areas.

Policy:

TAX CAPITAL GAINS?

AFTER the first flurry of excitement on the new position of capital gains in the income tax structure, Canadian business—stock exchange particularly—settled on a wait-and-see attitude. Something more was bound to happen, for as it stood, the new ruling with respect to capital gains was not clearly enough defined.

Canadian law does not provide for a capital gain tax as such. But the Exchequer Court ruling redefines what is a capital gain.

Whether a man who makes a capital gain has to share it with the Department of National Revenue depends on the length of time between buying and selling. If it is a "short time" (as yet undefined) then his capital gain is income and can be taxed as such. If it is a "long time" (long enough perhaps to make his gain more by good luck than good management) then the tax gatherer doesn't share the gain.

Generally speaking, businessmen had no way of knowing how they stood tax-wise on gains or earnings from stocks, real estate and so on. The situation was going to have to be cleared up. It could happen in two ways: 1) change the Canadian tax law to provide for a capital gains tax; or 2) leave it to the Exchequer Court to establish from appeals what returns from buying and selling were taxable, and what ones were not.

Unless the Budget speech cleared the air, opinion was that the second was the most likely. The U.S. has a capital gains tax, but Canada is not the U.S. We're still something of a frontier economy, and a large and sustained flow of risk capital is vital: a capital gains tax might dry it up.

Moreover, it would be a tough tax to administer. A tax on capital gains must also allow for capital losses. Not only does this make determination of the tax difficult, but also the tax would result in a pronounced market weakness towards income tax time.

If a man has made substantial gains from some stocks, and stands to make losses on others, it would be to his advantage to sell the ones that are down in time to get the allowance for a capital loss. This happens on the New York market, and tends to cause an unhealthy weakness.

The Government was trying to plug loopholes. When Exchequer Court found the law provided for a tax on most capital gains, it seemed to be the job of the Deputy Minister of National Revenue to apply it. But how and when he will apply it remains to be seen.

Coal:

ULTIMATUM

CNR President Donald Gordon did some plain talking to Canadian coal men. He was dealing with a subject that has had them worried for some

CANADIAN COAL: *From oil, competition; from railroads, advice.*

time; diesels, and the possibility that railways will substitute them for the coal burning engines they now use.

Canadian coal interests, he said, will have to increase the efficiency of coal if they want their product to compete with oil as locomotive fuel.

Coal men have a big job ahead of them if they intend to keep part of the railway market in the future. U.S. railroads showed some pretty startling results after they converted.

After eight railroad studies covering statistics for two years, U.S. diesel locomotive manufacturers came up with some comparative figures. In terms of cost per locomotive mile for through freight train operation, oil burning diesels had it all over the coal burning steam engines. Costs for steam engines, $1.5082 per locomotive mile; for diesels, $0.8993. That's a 40 per cent gap that the coal men —or somebody—will have to bridge if miners are to be kept busy filling railway orders.

Labor:

PASTORAL LETTER

LAST Sunday Roman Catholic congregations in the Province of Quebec and adjacent points in Ontario heard a pastoral letter recommending changes in industry which would gradually achieve participation by organized labor in "management, profits and property." Signed by 25 archbishops and bishops and running to 35,000 words, it advocated establishment of a "corporate organization" that would combine workers and employers.

Businessmen, upholders of private enterprise and individualism, did not appear to be worried. They suggested that there was really nothing new in the letter: that it was no more than a restatement of the Church's social doctrine, which had been necessary ever since the Asbestos strike last year, and the difference since then between the Church and Quebec's Duplessis government. But businessmen continued to re-read the pastoral letter.

Insurance:

COVER FOR FILMS

ALMOST every motion picture film produced anywhere in the world is insured in the British market, either under direct policies or under reinsurance contracts. This fact was brought out in a recent address by Mr. J. H. J. Day, FCII, London City Manager of the British Prudential.

Some 25 of the leading British companies and many Lloyd's underwriters write this class of business, and that portion which comes from abroad forms part of Britain's important "invisible exports".

As far as the underwriters are concerned, film production is regarded as essentially a process of manufacture, although those engaged in it might not be flattered by this description. The product is the exposed celluloid film, which constitutes the master from which showing copies are taken for distribution. It represents a high concentration of value, as the average full-length feature film costs about $308,000 to make, and the whole of this value rests ultimately in a few canisters of negative film.

The bulk of the money expended by producers is borrowed, and the lenders naturally insist on every possible safeguard.

There are three main types of loss which, but for the insurance cover provided, could be disastrous for film producers and those who finance them. To start with, after the shooting begins, and until the distribution copies have been run off, the exposed negative film may be destroyed by fire or some other cause. The insurance market issues "all risks" policies on the negative film to cover this.

Another cause of loss is the interruption which might result from the destruction of the premises in which the film is being made or of the scenes, sets and equipment necessary for production. The material damage is covered by fire and other policies, while the consequential loss due to interruption of the production schedule is provided as an extension of the film producers' indemnity policy.

But the main type of possible loss covered by the film producers' indemnity policy is that arising from the risks of death, sickness or accident affecting the actors and technicians engaged in the production. The policy indemnifies against loss sustained by reason of (a) the production being necessarily and permanently abandoned with the consent of the insurers, or (b) the net increase in the cost of the production which might be incurred in completing the production—so far as is reasonably practicable—in the manner originally estimated.—*George Gilbert*

■ J. H. Riddell of the British Northwestern Fire, has announced the purchase by the company of the Reford Bldg., Bay St., Toronto. This will be the Canadian head office of the company and the other members of the "Eagle Star Group."

AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada
59th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending March 31st, 1950, payable April 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1950. By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
Dividend No. 239

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 29th April, 1950, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1950.

By order of the Board.
L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.
Toronto, 15th March, 1950.

Hatfield Hall School
Cobourg—Ontario

Country residential School for girls. Public School and Collegiate — including Honour Matriculation. Commercial, Household Arts, Art and Dancing — Music an important feature. All sports. *Information with pleasure. Please write:* Miss Elizabeth R. Weller, A.R.C.M., (London, England) Principal

"It's B-A all the way"...

"B-A" — is held by over 18,000 shareholders of whom over 96% live in Canada.
— has paid dividends on its common stock each year since 1909—now pays at the annual rate of $1.00 a share.
— with all its subsidiaries has earned an average of $2.00 per share for each of the past 10 years—earned $2.62 per share for the year ended December 31st, 1949.
— has proven oil reserves in Canada and the United States totalling approximately 67 million barrels of crude oil. This is equal to approximately 21 barrels per common share to be outstanding after current financing.
— has a promising future. Profits from refining and distributing should increase with the growth of Canada, while profits from Western oil developments should reach substantial proportions.

We, as principals, offer*:

The British American Oil Company Limited
Common Shares of No Par Value
Price: $26.125 net per share to yield 3.82%.

These shares are being offered to pay in part for the expansion of B-A's Montreal refinery, in part for a new refinery at Edmonton, and in part to increase marketing facilities in Canada and exploration and development of crude reserves.

This offering is described fully in the official prospectus. We suggest you send for your copy to-day to obtain a comprehensive picture of this company's participation in the major United States oil fields and in Western Canada's important oil discoveries.

* *This offering is made subject to prior sale and change in prices, if, as and when issued.*

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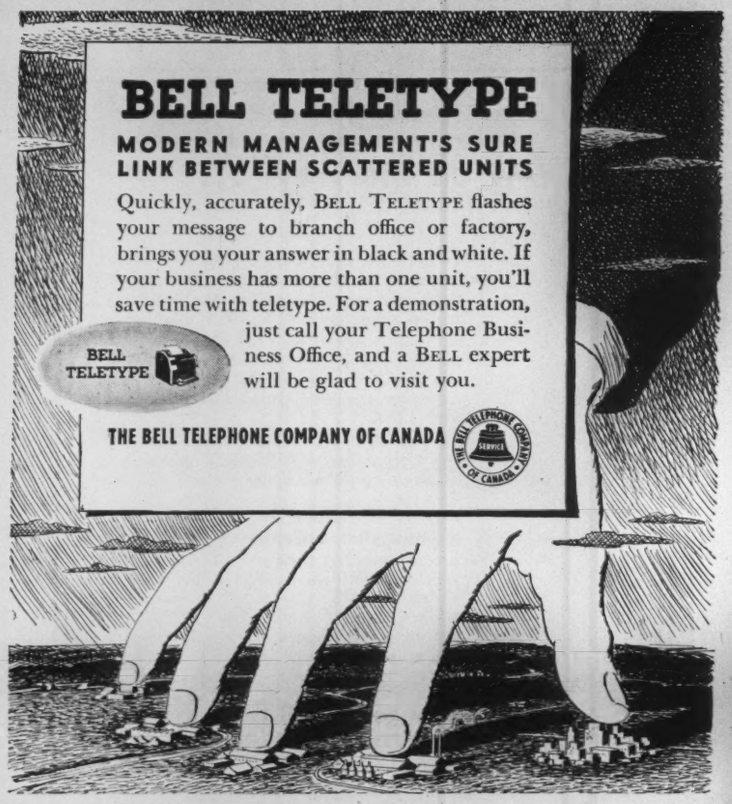
Young man 30 to 40 years of age required as Executive Assistant to General Manager in the automotive industry. Must have proven sales background, plenty of initiative, a pleasing personality and leadership ability. Successful applicant will be groomed for top executive position. Initial salary $6,000. All applications will be treated confidentially. Reply in detail with recent photo to Box 237, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto.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BELL TELETYPE
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Later Than You Think?

Staff recruiting by Canadian employers from the 1950 university graduating classes is well advanced. Registering their job openings with the National Employment Service during recent weeks, many employers already have had their requirements filled by Employment Service officers located at the universities.

However, graduates are still available from all types of courses.

The business of your firm may be such that you have not felt it necessary to hire graduates from a particular formal university course. However, many firms, including those hiring only small staffs, are coming to recognize the value of employees with general university education and training.

The university graduate has proven himself at least to the extent of obtaining a degree. Also, many are war veterans with much to offer in the way of adaptability, maturity and responsibility.

Through the "clearance system" of the National Employment Service, the *Executive and Professional Liaison Officer* at your local office can locate a graduate from almost any course you can name, since the E. & P. Division has officers working in co-operation with every Canadian university.

The N.E.S. is a Community Service

Use Your Local Office

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister

A. MacNAMARA
Deputy Minister

MAN IN FOCUS

Optical Company Founder Celebrates 50th year; Still in the Saddle

by Gordon McCaffrey

THE ANCIENT British steamer hooted its way through the fog to a berth in West Saint John, NB. A light-footed boy, not more than 15 years old, scrambled down the gangplank. He had come 6,000 miles to get an education that had been denied to him in feudal Czarist Russia.

His heart was set on medicine, but with no more than the clothes on his back, he couldn't indulge in the luxury of formal education. Instead he went to work grinding lenses by hand for doctors and optometrists. Three years later he went to Boston for a ten day course in optics. He came back to Saint John and hung out his shingle: "Imperial Optical Company: Percy Hermant, proprietor."

—Gordon McCaffrey

PERCY HERMANT

That was in 1900. Today he is "Mr. Percy" to 2,000 employees in four manufacturing plants and 51 branch laboratories dispensing Imperial lenses in Canada and the West Indies and to world markets. Subsidiary companies make industrial safety equipment, hospital equipment and plastics goods.

You'd never suspect that the man who fathered this great enterprise is crowding 70. I met him in his panelled office in the Hermant Building in Toronto, just after his regular after-lunch siesta. In a few minutes I was able to account for the personal estimation of his admiring confreres.

Here was the man whose calculated efficiency permeates the entire organization. He was reluctant to talk about Imperial Optical, but being pressed, attributed his success to "hard work, a thorough knowledge of the business, and continuity of purpose."

Here was a man whose swarthy, sun-tanned face, fresh from a business trip to the West Indies, black hair, erect back and direct gaze belied his age. Underlings admit they can't keep up to him. He goes to the office early, leaves late, and usually takes home a full briefcase.

I asked him to verify a Company legend that he is the hardest worker in Imperial Optical. "Without contradiction," he said with a shy smile to his son Sydney, who sat in on the interview. "There's so much to do. The Company would still function—it wouldn't go to pieces without me, but I'd like to see the successful man who doesn't put in a lot of hours."

In each branch office there is a picture of Percy Hermant, inscribed with the challenge: "My reputation is in your hands." He wants his branch managers to feel they are running their own business with a dual responsibility to their community and a proud company.

Methodical and Restless

Hermant has a mania for time—he manages it by the clock. Breakfast is served at a regular hour. On a motor trip, he'll stop and open a thermos bottle for a four o'clock cup of tea. With an hour to spare between trains in New York, he went to Rockefeller Center and donned a pair of skates. As he posed patiently with folded hands for the picture on this page, he spoke laconically: "It's strange to be sitting here doing nothing."

The close attention to details, the methodical routine, the cautious planning, and the bold, unrelenting execution of ideas are apparent in equal measure in his home life. He keeps regular hours, eats sparingly of a careful diet and exercises on horseback with his grandson Peter at every opportunity. Friends say he knows how to relax, but they never see him loaf.

He has always found time for community efforts. He takes an avid interest in public lectures (he usually arrives as the ushers are closing the doors). The first meetings of the planning committee for the Kiwanis Music Festivals were held and the first donations were made at his home. He is actively associated with the John Howard Society, the Runnymede Hospital, the Boy Scouts, and the Royal Canadian Institute.

Occasionally Hermant does forget himself. Sometimes this happens when he is driving his car, a Cadillac of 1938 vintage. On one occasion a Peel County motorcycle cop clocked him at 80 miles per hour and wrote out a ticket. Hermant noticed that the cop's glass goggles were cracked, and warned him that his eyesight was in jeopardy. He demonstrated a pair of plastic goggles one of his subsidiaries sells and told the officer he could buy them in optical stores in town. The whole police force has been using them since.

The moral of this story is that you should always make lemonade when you are presented with a lemon. If that is the case, Percy Hermant has had a life-long citrus diet.

BY AND LARGE

■ At Long Branch, Ont., a frantic woman asked a telephone operator to get the fire brigade, police and a doctor. Chief Constable Robert Smyth and Sgt. W. Shortt rushed to the house and heard awful yells from the basement. A greyhound had his ears caught in the gears of a washing machine. The woman was in tears—she couldn't finish the washing because the dog had short-circuited the machine.

■ "I tried to penetrate the core of reality . . . I played a fast horse and a slow horse won." So said an old-timer, up on a drunk charge, in Edmonton Police Court. He found reality: "Forty dollars and costs or two months," said Magistrate S. G. Main.

■ C. H. Taylor, CCF Whip in the Ontario Legislature, got a surprise set of gifts on his 54th birthday. Opposition Leader Jolliffe presented him with a red whip, a tie and a pair of spurs, the latter, said Mr. Jolliffe were for use on the Liberal and Conservative members.

■ Two Vancouver doctors altered the course of Major Frederick H. Brooks's life. After they had operated on his big toe, an X-ray revealed that a piece of a scalpel had been left behind. This was removed; Major Brooks has received a cash settlement of $2,470; he also married the X-ray technician.

■ After members of the Oshawa (Ont.) Flying Club had unsuccessfully tried various means of ridding themselves of smoke and gas from a hangar furnace, a modern scientific instrument did the job in a moment. A magnetometer fell out of an aircraft and made a two-foot hole in the roof.

■ In Regina, the Canadian Cooperative Processors Ltd., held their second annual meeting. It was disclosed that about 400 horses are processed weekly at company plants in Edmonton and Swift Current; the meat is shipped to Belgium and the Belgian Congo.

■ Albert Buchanan doesn't like storks. He raced one two years ago and lost. Last week he set out from Eagle Lake, Ont., for the Red Cross outpost hospital at Haliburton "with lots of time to spare," he thought. By the time he got there Mrs. Buchanan had given birth to a son in the back of their panel truck. Al thinks it must have been the same stork and that it has a grudge against him.

■ Kitchener-Waterloo has the most up-to-date hotel in Ontario—for pigs. All guests come from the very best families and their fare is paid by the Government. To this Advanced Registry Feeding Station a breeder must send several animals if he wants to own a qualified herd of advanced registry pigs (these are several rungs higher on the social ladder than pure-bred pigs.) The station has air-conditioning, four-ply lumber in the insulated walls and ceilings, double windows and a conveyor system for floor cleaning. There's always a full house.

Son Saves Father In Bay of Fundy Storm

Charles Ferguson, of Lorneville, N.B., WINS DOW AWARD

The two men had set out in a tender to reach their fishing motorboat, anchored off the rocky Fundy coast. But the giant waves and strong winter wind were too much for the small craft. It was swamped about 100 feet out and both men, wearing heavy clothing and hip boots, were thrown into the icy water.

Knowing that his father could not swim, 24-year-old Charles kicked off his boots and began to swim, holding the older man with one arm. Despite the sleet, 5-foot waves and their heavy clothing, the numbed and exhausted Charles finally got his father to shallow water . . . rolled him over to remove the water-soaked coat . . . and dragged him out of danger.

For deeds such as this, more than 175 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

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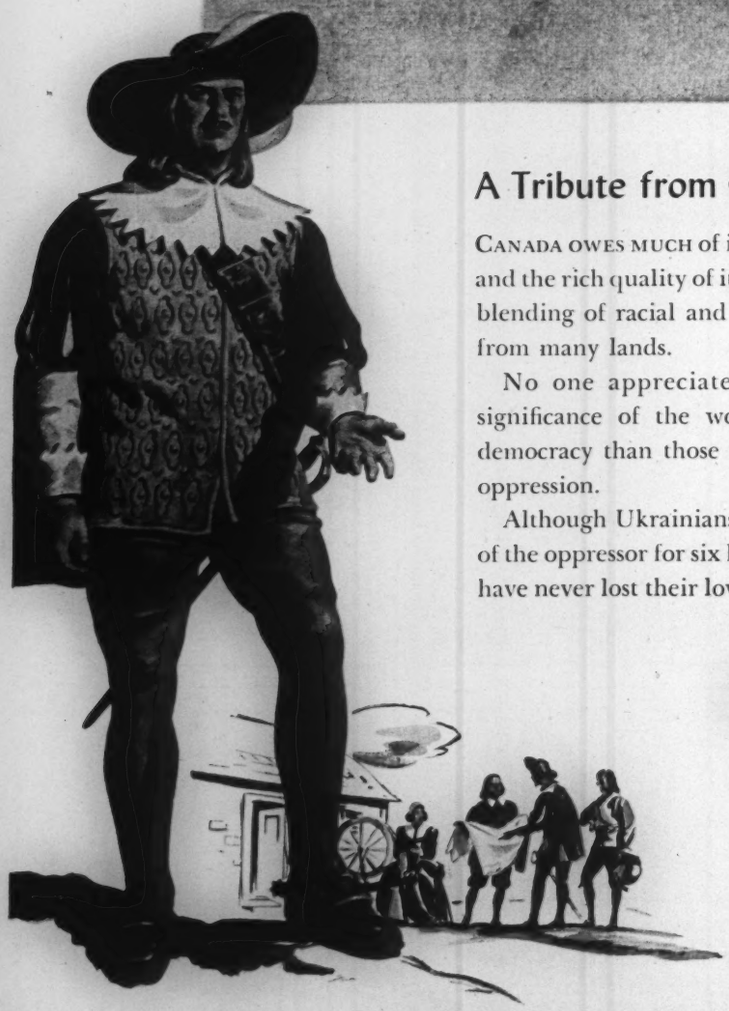

A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Ukrainian Descent

CANADA OWES MUCH of its strength, vitality and the rich quality of its democracy to the blending of racial and cultural heritages from many lands.

No one appreciates more the true significance of the words freedom and democracy than those who have suffered oppression.

Although Ukrainians have felt the heel of the oppressor for six hundred years they have never lost their love of freedom. The first Ukrainians came to Canada in 1892 and were followed by a steady stream of these hardy and resourceful people until today there are over 300,000 in Canada.

Comprising Ruthenians and Galicians, they are enthusiastic choristers and embroidery experts. The younger generation is producing writers, doctors lawyers, teachers and legislators contributing much to the progress of the great Canadian Family.

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